

DAY, JULY 14, 1899.

DEFENDING JACKSON.

Correspondent Thinks the Commissioner Will Emerge Gloriously.

Seattle, July 13, 1899.

To the Editor: The finding of the grand jury against Dr. Sheldon Jackson is not the first of the ways that were dark and tricks that were vain tried upon him by his enemies. President Arthur got rid of a scaly lot of New York politicians by giving them judicial and other appointments in Alaska. They found Jackson in their way and tried to drive him out, put him in jail. When President Cleveland heard of it he kicked them out. The men who go about damning the missionaries don't commend themselves to public confidence. The former persecution had no other effect than to establish Jackson more firmly in the confidence of a Democratic administration, and this will have the same effect upon the present administration. Why? Because an American admires pluck, grit and fair fighting, and despises the opposites. That indictment will not hurt Jackson or his friends, but it puts the grand jurymen upon the political stretcher. It looks too much like one of the doings of the pirates of British Columbia. Americans do not take to that sort of a judiciary. It does not belong on our side of the line. It is a British Columbian bob-cat that has strayed over the divide.

Sheldon Jackson is known all over the territory lying west of the Mississippi and to most people east of it. He is the last of the line of missionary frontiersmen who carried religion and schools and the good words of Christ into the prairies, forests and camps, and in all that line of true men there was not one who was a better, braver, grittier or manlier man than he; and no living man has endured more roughness and hardships for the public cause than he. Gentlemen of the jury, you are mashing yourselves into political mush against that solid fact, as your predecessors found out when they took their little axes to Grover Cleveland.

The grand jury took a whack at the reindeer. There they have written something that will stand a fair chance to live. The reindeer has come to stay. An animal that furnishes milk, meat, clothing, and pulling, to a people won't scare at a grand jury. There will be ten millions of them in sub-arctic America, furnishing nourishment and comfort to a numerous people. Some archaeologist will resurrect the finding of the grand jury, and read it for fat school children to laugh at.

Nobody, almost, in the East, knew any thing about Alaska. Jackson did, and for twenty years he has been urging her claims upon the government and the people. Two years ago she sprang full armed into being, like Aphrodite out of the sea. It was impossible, as usual in America, for the government to keep pace with the rushing progress of the people. Jackson has done more for the progress of the territory so far as enlisting interest is concerned than all his assailants put together. The next congress will be found alive to her requirements.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, let me call your attention to a little omission of yours. The canneries have, in violation of law, dammed the rivers with their nets. Already famine is biting the interior tribes which depend upon the fish, that are thus excluded, for subsistence. Many of them will starve to death next winter. Would it not have been as well for you to have given a little attention to this gross and mischievous violation of good law and a little less to matters that were not in your appropriate province?

W. C. GRAY.

Discreet Tongue a Good Thing.

Yakima Republic.

The Oregonian will have to take McKinley next year whether it wants to because the direct

...ive, \$415,000 was appropriated by Congress for education in Alaska, which, if it had been judiciously expended, ought to have provided a school system commensurate with the requirements, and would have done so had not the general agent of education wasted money in useless jaunts and in the establishment of schools at places where but few white people lived.

Comment of Commissioner Harris.

The government agent of the bureau of education in Alaska is Dr. Sheldon Jackson. Commissioner Harris of the Bureau of Education, when shown the dispatch from Alaska, expressed the opinion that it was a sensational canard. The bureau, he said, had been having some trouble about school matters at Juneau and Skagway, but they were minor difficulties and easily adjusted. Dr. Jackson, he said, is far removed from the southeastern part of the territory, where the dispatch originated, and seldom visits that section. The department had received a number of complaints against Dr. Jackson, but when investigated it was shown they were prompted by an evil class. The doctor, he said, had been rather strict in his interpretation of the prohibition law, and in that way had incurred the enmity of the lower class. Referring to the telegram, he said he did not think the grand jury ever made such a report. The dispatch, he pointed out, did not specify which jury it was, and there were two now in Alaska. Perhaps one of the enemies of Dr. Jackson had gotten on one of the juries, and had stated boastfully that the jury was not after Jackson.

Of course, it was within the province of the jury to investigate the school system, since grand juries represent the people, and are bound to obey the directions of the court. If the jury has made the report attributed to it, he thought it was made to the judge, who promptly pigeonholed it, as educational matters did not concern him. Commissioner Harris did not think anything would ever come of it. Of course, if there was sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation, the department would most certainly inaugurate one. He desired to say, however, the department had the greatest confidence in Dr. Jackson.

Secretary Hitchcock has not received any official notice of the action of the grand jury at Juneau recommending the removal of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, agent of the Bureau of Education in Alaska, for the alleged injudicious expenditure of school funds. It will be some time before the report is received if one has been made, as communications of this character always come by mail. Commissioner Harris of the Bureau of Education said he believed the story was a canard.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

Boston Transcript
Federal Court Jury Strongly Arraigns Government Agent

Juneau, Alaska, June 8, via Seattle, Wash., June 12—The grand jury of the United States District Court for Alaska has made a sensational report on the conduct of educational matters in Alaska. The report reads: "In the hope that it may be able to effectually reach some remedial power of authority, the grand jury desires to direct attention to the deplorable condition of educational affairs in Alaska."

"The blame cannot be justly laid at the doors of the Congress. Between the years 1884 and 1897 inclusive there was appropriated for education in Alaska an aggregate of \$415,000, a sum which had it been judiciously expended ought to have given Alaska a school system fairly commensurate with the requirements of our people. We do not undertake to say that there has been any dishonesty or misappropriation of any part of this large sum of money, but we do aver that a considerable portion of it has been frittered away in payment of the expenses of wholly useless summer jaunts by the general agent of education to remote parts, of the establishment of schools at points where but few white persons live.

"For the reason that it believes that a large sum of money has been uselessly expended and will continue to be expended under the direction of the general agent of education in Alaska, while yet the neglect of our educational interests is prolonged, the grand jury would hesitate to refer even casually to his extraordinary scheme for revolutionizing the mode of travel and transportation of mails and supplies in Alaska by the introduction of domesticated reindeer from Siberia. But we submit that his utter neglect of the duties for the performance of which he paid a salary, and the consequent demoralization of our educational system, demands and justifies even a harsher criticism than that which follows:

"We charge that this man is untruthful and he has persistently embodied in his official reports concerning educational matters in Alaska that which he knew to be absolutely false. If he has been guilty of deliberate falsehood in his report on schools and education in Alaska, what reliance is to be placed on those he makes concerning the use of reindeer in Alaska. The plain, simple truth is that each and every attempt at the use of the reindeer for transporting in Alaska has been a failure.

"The grand jury therefore earnestly protests against any further recommendation for the importation of domesticated reindeer, and respectfully begs and prays on behalf of a long-suffering people that the honorable secretary of the interior may in his wisdom see fit to relieve Alaska of the incubus of an official who enjoys neither the respect nor the confidence of any considerable portion of her people, white or native, and whose days of usefulness, so far as Alaska is concerned, were long since buried."

DR. JACKSON DEFENDED

Commissioner of Education Harris Does Not Credit the Report and Praises the Work of His Agent in Alaska

Washington, June 12 (Special)—Dr. Harris, commissioner of education, was astonished when shown the despatch stating that a grand jury in Alaska had assailed the honesty of the reports of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. "I am bound, until we get more details," he said, to believe that this story is a canard. I don't believe that any grand jury in southeastern Alaska would go so far out of its province as to arraign Dr. Jackson's representations. His name is not given in this despatch, neither are the names of the grand jurors. No such presentment is ever made except under the signatures of the members of the grand jury. Moreover, a general attack like this is a pretty dangerous thing in the case of a man so well fortified as Dr. Jackson. There is probably no one man in the United States who knows Alaska so

oroughly. If he were untrustworthy as an authority, why has he not been discovered before? Dr. Jackson is the man upon whom successive secretaries of the treasury, of war and of agriculture, as well as secretaries of the interior, have leaned for special information regarding that Territory; and he was consulted in the same way when the postmaster general was going to extend the mail facilities there. A man of Dr. Jackson's positive views and energetic methods of course makes enemies, but I have never heard that he has made them among the higher class of citizens in Alaska. Certainly Governor Brady is apparently on very friendly relations with him. He did make some enemies among the liquor element by his efforts to help the enforcement of the prohibition laws, but that is a matter which could not be confounded with his work as a representative of this office, for we have nothing to do with the liquor traffic. And I see that something is said of Dr. Jackson's reindeer enterprise. Pray, how could a grand jury in southeastern Alaska pass judgment upon an undertaking centred two thousand miles away?"

"Has not the office of education stirred up antagonisms in Alaska?" "I dare say that some fault is found with us for not doing more, though this blame does not fairly belong to us. For years we have been limited to an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, regardless of the fact that the population and the educational needs of Alaska have been growing steadily all the while. We try to make the money go as far as we can. If a community says to us, 'We have such and such a number of children here and we know of a good teacher, and want to set up a school,' we answer: 'This office will give you all the aid it can. We will help pay your teacher's salary, or pay it all if he can pass our examination.' But sometimes a new town will want us to put up a fine school building. This is out of the question, as experience has shown. The longevity of a mining town is uncertain, and the Government is left with some valueless property on its hands when the people move away. We maintain eighteen schools in Alaska as it is, at an average cost of about \$20 a year for each pupil. Dr. Jackson has been most efficient in helping to develop the educational interests of the territory, but he cannot be blamed for stating facts as he sees them, whether they happen to be agreeable or otherwise."

There has been some trouble about school matters at Juneau and Skagway, but it was easily adjusted. Dr. Jackson is far removed from the southeastern part of the Territory, and seldom visits that section. Several complaints have been made against him, but when investigated they were found to be without foundation, and were prompted by his enemies, because of his strict interpretation of the prohibition law.

Commissioner Harris does not think the grand jury recommended his removal, and he called attention to the fact that the despatch did not specify the grand jury, of which there are two in Alaska. While the grand jury has the right to investigate the school system, if it has made a report on this case it has probably been pigeonholed by the judge to whom it was made. Commissioner Harris does not think anything will come of the alleged action of the grand jury, but, of course, if there is sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation one will be ordered. The department has the highest confidence in its agent.

SEATTLE, MONDAY, JULY 17.

CAN'T MIX RED AND WHITE.

That Is the Trouble in Alaskan
School Situation.

DR. JACKSON'S UNPOPULARITY

Rev. H. J. Gurr, of Juneau, Says the
Schools There Are Wretchedly
Inferior—Indian Children Have
Teachers, But Whites Are Allow-
ed to Grow Up in Ignorance—
Superintendent Gives no Heed.

The war waged against Rev. Sheldon Jackson, government superintendent of education for Alaska, by the people of Juneau, Skagway and other Lynn canal towns, shows no signs of abatement. It seems to gather force, especially in Southeastern Alaska, with Juneau and Skagway as the hotbeds of indignation, over Dr. Jackson's management of educational affairs.

Rev. H. J. Gurr, B. D., pastor of the Holy Trinity church, of Juneau, referred to the dissatisfaction growing out of Jackson's methods during a conversation with a Post-Intelligencer representative yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the Hotel Seattle. The reverend gentleman does not hesitate to say that educational affairs of Alaska, under Jackson's superintendency, have reached a deplorable state. Outside of the members of the Presbyterian church, he says the people of Juneau and Skagway have very little regard for Rev. Jackson.

"There is deep-seated dissatisfaction with Dr. Jackson's management of the educational affairs of Alaska," Rev. Mr. Gurr said, "and it is going to be the cause of much trouble. In Juneau, where I reside, the people are aroused and the feeling against Dr. Jackson in Skagway is just as strong.

"They have just raised \$4,000 for school purposes in Juneau by private subscription. The white schools are very inferior. Good teachers are needed, but, unfortunately, we haven't them. I'm told there is little or no discipline in the Juneau white schools.

"Dr. Jackson being a Presbyterian and supported by that church as a body is naturally disposed to give the Presbyterians the positions. A Presbyterian presides over the native school at Juneau, which is attended by four native children. The whites will not send their children to the native schools. The Indians of that section are not the most desirable class of their race, and it is little wonder that the whites object to mixing.

"The people of Juneau are very indignant, and outside of the Presbyterians, Jackson is almost unanimously condemned. Of course, the Presbyterians excuse his actions, the same as a mother does her child when the world says it is not what it should be. But the people appear to have no redress. Jackson hasn't honored Juneau with his presence for a year or so and those in charge of the schools do pretty much as they please. I have two boys and would like to send them to school in Juneau, but there is as good as no school to send them to.

"While this deplorable state of affairs obtains, Dr. Jackson is in Bering sea, living on a revenue cutter at the expense of the government, drawing a good salary.

"The townpeople have absolutely no voice in their school matters. They must put up with Jackson's wretched schools and see their money spent in the education of the Indian, while their white children are neglected and allowed to grow up in ignorance.

"It's too bad. Alaska is growing and needs much in the way of educational assistance. Take Juneau, for instance. It is a lovely place. In summer the climate is most delightful, far ahead of what it is on Puget sound, and the winters are no worse. I have lived in California, Denver and other places, and I find the climate of Juneau most agreeable."

Rev. Mr. Gurr expects to remain in Seattle several weeks, during which time he

ALASKA FOR THE ALASKANS. ALASKA FOR THE ALASKANS.

Congressman Jones Describes Its Condition and Needs.

WANT SCHOOLS AND COURTS.

**Sheldon Jackson's Mismanagement,
as Alleged by the People—But
One Judge for Territory One-
fourth the Size of the United
States—People Intelligent and
Loyal—Congressional Legislation.**

After a two-weeks' visit to Alaska, accompanied by his wife and child, Congressman W. L. Jones, of this state, arrived in Seattle on Sunday on the City of Topeka. He reports having had a most delightful trip, enjoying every moment of it and acquiring much information that will be valuable to him in discussing Alaskan needs in the coming session of congress. Among these latter he cites, as of most immediate importance, the establishment of more court facilities and an improvement on the present school system. As to the boundary question and its proposed arbitration, he says there is nothing, in his opinion, to arbitrate, as the United States has a title to the controverted territory that was never in dispute until the recent attempted encroachments made by the Canadian government.

In an interview given to the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, Mr. Jones described his visit and the impressions he gathered from it.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
I have talked with men in every walk of life, and with men from all parts of Southeastern Alaska, and they all give me the same story.

"You ask them what they want, and the first thing they will say is, 'We want a better public school system.' Strange to say that in this territory, that we have owned since 1867, but little has been done toward establishing our justly boasted public school system. While we talk of establishing this system in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, let us not forget Alaska. Juneau has 400 or 500 pupils, and is allowed one teacher, who is sent there by Sheldon Jackson. He is supposed to teach not only the whites, but the natives as well, and the whites will not send their children with the natives because they say they cannot. There is such a stench from the native children that the whites cannot stand it. Over 120 children are sent to school from Juneau to Tacoma, Portland, Seattle and other outside points. At Skagway there are 400 or 500 pupils, and when I was there they were allowed \$50 per month for school.

"Education in Alaska seems to be in charge of Sheldon Jackson. He distributes the money allowed for educational purposes. There is a general complaint against him that he uses most of the \$40,000 or \$50,000 allowed him for the native schools and for his own use. They say that out of an annual salary of \$1,200 per year he has accumulated a fortune of \$200,000; that he maintains a \$100,000 home in Washington, and instead of helping Alaskan schools he gave \$50,000 towards establishing a school in Utah.

"I do not know how true these tales are but I do know that the conditions of schools in Alaska is a shame to our government. Mr. Jackson seems to have but few supporters outside of the missionaries. The people do not object to the missionaries and their work, but they do object to their controlling everything without recognizing local needs and conditions that are inevitable in a new developing country.

Want More Courts.

"Another great need of the country

THE ALASKA MINER

THE LEADING PAPER OF ALASKA

Entered at the Juneau, Alaska, Postoffice as
Second Class Mail Matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

RECEPTION TO DR. JACKSON.

Brilliant Assembly at the Presbyterian Manse on Monday Evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Bannerman tendered to Dr. Sheldon Jackson in the parlors of their beautiful residence on Monday evening last one of the most brilliant receptions ever given in Alaska.

Those present were Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Governor Brady, Professor Kelly, Captain (U. S. N.) and Mrs. Gilgore, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Behrends, Judge and Mrs. Heid, Judge and Mrs. Crews, Rev. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Inley, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Judge and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wain, Ebner, Mr. and Mrs. Carl, Mr. and Mrs. Van Huebner, Colonel and Mrs. Darrow, Mrs. Jorgensen, Miss Saxman, Dr. Rogers, Collector McBride and Mr. E. H. Gough.

During the evening Dr. Jackson gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the Cape Nome district, how reindeer were procured in Siberia and the uses to which they were put in Northern Alaska. Mr. Insley, Juneau's gifted soloist, accompanied by Miss Saxman sang several selections in his usual pleasing manner.

Lunch was served at about 10 o'clock, and after conversing for an hour and a half on current topics the company dispersed.

SHELDON JACKSON'S VISIT

Arrived From the Westward on the Revenue Cutter Perry Sunday Afternoon.

TALKS ABOUT NOME, REINDEER AND EDUCATION

Nome the Richest District in Alaska — Reindeer Save 400 Men From Starvation — Congress Never Made an Appropriation for White or Negro Schools.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general educational agent for the whole territory of Alaska arrived in Juneau on the revenue cutter Perry last Sunday afternoon.

In the evening he made an eloquent address in the Northern Light Presbyterian church, and though there was but an hour in which to announce his intention to deliver an address there, the spacious church was well filled with as intelligent a congregation as could be found in all Alaska.

On the following day Dr. Jackson visited the schools of Juneau and Douglas island, and upon his return was interviewed by the representative of THE ALASKA MINER.

Asked about the condition of affairs at Cape Nome the doctor said that the district is another Klondike and unquestionably the richest yet found in Alaska. He visited it four times during the summer and is of the opinion that it will this year turn out from one to two millions. The auriferous deposits extend over an area of one hundred miles. The mines that are yielding largely are around Cape Nome and Anvil City. The rock is from three to four feet down and pay dirt begins at the grass roots. On the beach they have struck a layer of ruby sand which yields from five to fifty dollars per day to the man with rockers. Men who have failed to find mines have gone on the beach where they are not required to have a claim. There are from 3,000 to 4,000 miners and over 1,500 tents there at present.

Questioned regarding the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, Dr. Jackson said that the animals had been the means of saving the lives of many whites and Indians from starvation. In 1897 8 whaling ships were caught in the ice near Point Barrow and 400 men left to face an arctic winter, without sufficient food supply. To their rescue the government upon the recommendation

freighting. The government herd of reindeer at the Eaton station made \$1,700 in transporting United States troops with their camp equipage and rations from St. Michael to Golovin bay and return, the troops being called upon to preserve order in that camp.

The sub-contractor on the mail route between St. Michael and the mouth of the Tanana has received over one hundred head of trained reindeer for carrying the mail. The mail contractor between St. Michael, Golovin bay and Cape Nome has also made arrangements for filling his contract with reindeer transportation. Two miners are so impressed with the value of reindeer for freighting and packing that they have sent in a written application to the government for \$20,000 worth of the animals trained to harness. During the summer four vessels sent by private parties went to Siberia from Anvil City to procure reindeer meat for the Anvil City butchers.

The appropriation of congress for reindeer is entirely separate from the educational fund, and the granting or withholding of that appropriation by congress would not affect the educational appropriation in any way.

Congress has never made an appropriation for the establishment of public schools among the white or negro population since the formation of the Republic. Congress, however, having taken the lands of the Indians and made treaties with the tribes, promising them among other things schools, has felt under obligation to furnish them schools for their children. This provision was adhered to in the organization of the present government for Alaska.

At the time of the commencement of educational appropriations there were few white people in the territory, except in Juneau, Douglas island and Sitka. The grant by Congress was intended mainly for the native population and has been

Dr. Jackson sent a herd of reindeer 800 miles across a bleak and barren country. Their slaughter and the provisions carried saved the men. No power on earth could have got food to them if the reindeer had not been there. That expedition was effected the same winter as the Lapland expedition. The newspaper, however, called attention to the partial failure of one expedition, but said nothing of the complete success of the other.

Seven breeding herds are owned, one by the government, four by missionary societies and two by private parties, comprising in all about 3,000 head.

The government has returned 714 reindeer to the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales during the summer, and 328 to an eskimaux named Antisarlook at Cape Nome. These were deer returned to the above parties for those borrowed to rescue the shipwrecked whalers in 1882.

adhered to from that time to the present. The few white children were to be admitted to the native schools, and to overcome the prejudices that might exist with regard to sending white children separate in the three places before mentioned, schools were established one for the whites and the other for the natives. These schools were established previous to the large influx of whites in the last few years. The schools thus established consumed the entire appropriation of Congress. With the coming of the white population four years ago it has been impossible to establish schools to meet the new conditions for want of funds.

The Bureau of Education has left no stone unturned to secure a larger appropriation in order to establish new schools in mining sections, but so far congress has failed annually to make the necessary appropriation.

The trained reindeer in a herd of the Swedish Evangelical mission at Golvin bay on the opening of the Cape Nome mines this last spring made \$2,000 by

education cannot pay out more than it receives.

The educational bureau is alive to the necessity of more schools and is ready to co-operate with the citizens in any practical effort to secure a large appropriation. The citizens should remember, however, that congress has, during the past hundred years, refused to make an appropriation for the education of white and negro children, considering that white parents were sufficiently interested to tax themselves for the education of their own children.

There are only five schools for white children in Alaska supported by an annual appropriation from congress, and they are the only ones so supported in the entire United States. In all other territories the people provide for the support of their own schools. As, however, there is no legislature allowed Alaska and no municipal laws by which taxes can be levied for school purposes, it is in order for friends to secure such legislation from congress that funds derived from liquor licenses and taxation of mercantile establishments will be returned to the territory for educational purposes. "And I think," said Dr. Jackson, "that the Commissioner of Education will co-operate in the effort to secure such legislation."

With regard to the visiting of schools, Dr. Jackson is not expected to do that frequently. That duty is laid upon Professor Wm. A. Kelly, the local superintendent for schools in South and South-eastern Alaska, and he visits faithfully every school in his district from two to three times a year.

Dr. Jackson is the general educational agent for the whole territory, having the general supervision of the work in every section.

NOVEL IDEA OF GOV. BRADY

IT IS THAT ALASKA HAS GREAT FARMING POSSIBILITIES.

Ideal Irrigation of Soil Frozen All the Way Through—Grain, Fruit, Vegetables and Especially Grass Looked For in Time by the Governor—Skeptical Coast Comment.

SITKA, Sept. 21. Gov. Brady, of Alaska, is the ruler over one-sixth of the area of the United States, and he has just returned from a summer tour over a portion of his domain, occupying two months' time. He travelled nearly 5,000 miles, all of which was by water, except forty-six miles by rail from Skagway to Lake Bennett, the head of navigation on the Yukon, about 2,500 miles from its mouth. If any other Governor in this broad land of freedom has a river 2,500 miles long under his jurisdiction or in his bailiwick, I would be pleased to hear from him. Nevertheless, the Governor is a plain man of the people, and a Presbyterian in whom there is no guile. He is also an enthusiast on the subject of agriculture in Alaska, and while he is not unmindful of the limitless mineral wealth of his domain he is really more interested in the agricultural possibilities, seeing that the minerals are rich enough to take care of themselves while agriculture needs a bit of bolstering.

The Governor has been living in Alaska for twenty-one years, coming hither from New York as a Presbyterian missionary, after being graduated from Yale College. He went into merchandising and sawmills within a year or two after his arrival, and incidentally he has been a farmer. He has a handsome home just at the edge of Sitka, and a garden that is the pride of his heart and the hope of his declining years. In this garden he raises all manner of truck that can stand a superabundance of moisture and a few skies.

He has a fine house and a fine garden, and he has a fine view of the world of what can be done with Alaska grass in the form of ensilage. I may here explain that Alaska hay is always wet, and in order to preserve it it should be put into a silo, where it is packed tight and allowed to ferment. It is afterward cut out in slices, something like green cheese, and fed to stock. It may be added that cattle would prefer their hay in the cut-and-dry form, but as it cannot be had, except when imported at high prices, they make up their minds to eat what is set before them and therewith be content; so they take their ensilage straight and thrive on it.

"The possibilities of agriculture in Alaska," said the Governor, "are far beyond the expectations of the general public. Grass is indigenous and timothy, alfalfa and red top will grow stronger than in the East. Hay cannot be cured owing to the dampness, but the grasses are very suitable for ensilage, being highly nutritious. Even better than the grasses is a species of wild rye. I have a silo, there is one at the Yakutat Swedish Mission, one at Ungra, one at Wood Island Baptist Mission, one at Unalaska and one in Cook's Inlet neighborhood, and all of them prove satisfactory when properly handled. Turnips, beets,

and large quantities of strawberries can be raised at Yakutat, 210 miles northeast of Sitka. A small cranberry, with blueberries, huckleberries, red and black currants and gooseberries grow in profusion to the southeast and as far up as Kadiak. The red currants of the Copper River valley are especially fine. Another fine berry is the salmon, which is somewhat in the nature of a cross between the black and the raspberry. The salmon berry grows to be as large as the end of your thumb, and is of red and yellow variety. Very fine cranberries, something similar to the Sicilian crab, grow in several localities, and there is one tree in Sitka with eight inches diameter of trunk. No attempt has ever been made to graft hardy southern apples from the crab stem. Ordinary apples do not grow well, but we had one tree in Sitka on which I have seen one apple. The crab apple blooms beautifully and in the spring their fragrance draws thousands of bees. I planted twenty-five cherry trees some years ago, but the ravens destroyed them before they had attained any size. Nearly years, I think, could be grown successfully. As I have said before, so few people try to do anything in agriculture and fruit that nothing definite is known as to what might be done.

"Bees are plentiful, and from the millions of wild flowers which prevail everywhere, and the clover which grows well, fine honey and plenty of it might be produced. In some sections there are very many humming birds which the natives catch with a slimy snail tied with a red flannel rag on a stick.

I have missed on my place in a small way, as you can see, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax and

direction of Prof. Georgeson, of the Agricultural Department at Washington. A new office and residence, occupying the site of Beranoff Castle at Sitka, a most commanding location on a hill, is nearly completed and is the slowest thing on the coast. A plot of ground for experimental work has been set aside just beyond the town, but up to date it is still uncleared though as much as \$200 an acre is offered for clearing it, which reminds me that where trees grow in Alaska they grow so close together and so fill the soft black peaty soil with their imbracing roots that one farmer could not clear a quarter section of land in a lifetime. At Kadiak a small patch of experimental ground is principally occupied at present in sowing what cannot be raised on Alaskan soil, and a similar one is located somewhere on Cook's Inlet, where the mist is heavy enough to lead it in a gun and shoot ducks with. However, the Alaska Agricultural Department building on Casade Hill rises grandly as a monument to the farming industry, and it is my reflection upon Alaska that it is not yet finished because its friends have not been able to raise a sufficient appropriation.

"Raise nothing," said an irreverent and skeptical coast resident, in response to my inquiry about cereals; "why, we can't even raise hell in Alaska; there's too much water here."

SENATORS BY APPOINTMENT.

Vexed Question of a Governor's Right to Act When the Legislature Does Not.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the time, place and manner of holding elections for United States Senators shall be prescribed by the Legislatures of the States they represent. It provides, too, that Congress shall at no time alter regulations for the choice of Senators, and Section 5 of the Constitution provides that each of the houses of Congress shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. This is all the law there is on the subject of the admission of United States Senators, and for many years here has been going on a controversy on the subject of the right of a Governor to appoint a Senator where the Legislature has failed to elect.

The question is as complicated indeed as that of the man who struck William Patterson, the birthplace of Homer, the respective merits and advantages of city and country life, and the Schleswig-Holstein dispute. Nominally, of course, where the term of a Senator has expired—and this is one of the few controversies of American politics of which there is no partisan aspect—or when his term is about to expire, the duty of the Legislature of his State to choose his successor is perfectly clear, and usually the Legislature conforms to it. At times, however, such a result is not easily attained. A Legislature may be deadlocked; it may be impossible for a majority of its members to agree upon a candidate; the period, sometimes fixed by constitutional provision, during which a Legislature may be lawfully in session, may expire; the impracticability of securing a quorum of both houses may present itself, or the Governor, whose power over the course of legislation is considerable, may interpose obstacles to a choice whereby the Legislature will adjourn without choosing a nominee. Up to this point, politicians are pretty generally agreed, but the question which follows is not so easily disposed of. Has the Governor of a State the right to fill the vacancy arising, and if so, what is the status of the applicant in such a case? Is he entitled to admission, or must the State remain unrepresented in part until the next Legislature convenes, one or two years later, as the case may be, a majority of the States at present having the system of biennial sessions under which the lack of representation would continue for two years.

"The fact is that anything good to eat was a delight, if not a blessing; it certainly helped immensely the soldier's effectiveness. Ammunition may be the thing of first importance to an army, but next to that undoubtedly is the food. The more I think of it the more I think that if I had anything to do with fighting an army, I should, at any cost, feed the men well."

NETTING QUAILS IN EGYPT.

Traps by Which the Natives Catch the Birds by Thousands.

There has been much said lately of the capture of quails in Egypt in regard to the protest made by Frenchmen about carrying the birds across French territory for English use. The passage of bands of quails over the coast of the delta of the Nile, from Port Said to Alexandria, begins in September and lasts a month and a half, the birds arriving in little groups.

Generally they are taken by means of nets five metres high, which the natives extend on cords fastened to poles, in the fashion of curtains sliding on their rods. In reality the net is double. The first near the side of the sea is of meshes very large and loose, but at the back is another net where the bird will readily come and jerk itself in the folds formed by this net of small meshes.

There is another method of capture which is more picturesque. Rows of dried branches are placed on the shore. At the foot of each branch

ALASKA'S REINDEER HERDS.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON'S WORK IN INTRODUCING THEM.

The Usefulness of the Animals Demonstrated in Part at Least in Spite of Adverse Criticism—Results Accomplished This Far—Dr. Jackson's Hopes and Plans.

SITKA, Sept. 15. One of the most talked-about men in Alaska, and not always in complimentary fashion, is Dr. Sheldon Jackson. One of the leading objections made to Dr. Jackson is his reindeer work. On this subject I had a long talk with him on board the Revere at Dutch Harbor, coming over from Dutch Harbor, where he had been on board, fresh from Siberia, whether he had gone on another cutter, collecting more reindeer. The reindeer idea came as an inspiration to him. In 1890 he went on the cutter Bear to Kamchatka, bearing presents from this Government to certain natives there, for services rendered to wrecked American whalers and there he saw to what uses the reindeer was put, how it served as a beast of burden, a producer of milk and meat, a furnisher of fur for clothes and hide for shoes; and, furthermore, sugared sinews, intestines, hocks and horns for numberless domestic and other purposes. Indeed, the Kamchatkans, with a drove of reindeer, was perfectly independent, and the reindeer liked the climate and grew fat on the moss which abounded in his home. Dr. Sheldon saw the value of the reindeer to the Alaskan natives and when he came back to the United States at once proceeded to talk reindeer. He soon had charitable people interested and in 1891, with \$2,000, raised by private subscription, he bought sixteen reindeer in Siberia at \$10 each. It was all he could get on the first call, as the Siberians were shy. These animals were brought to Dutch Harbor on the Bear in September and left there, as no place elsewhere had been made for them. The deer were turned loose, and some of the reindeer remained on the mainland. Two deer yet remain in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor but they are seldom seen.

In 1892 Dr. Jackson succeeded in picking up 161 more reindeer, which he landed at Port Clarence, in charge of a Government border and four Siberians. For these he paid from \$3 to \$1 each in trade goods, money being of no value to the Kamchatkans. In 1893 he prevailed upon Congress to appropriate \$7,500 and in 1893 and 1894 250 reindeer were landed at Port Clarence. Shipments continued until 700 had been landed at a cost of about \$25 each, transportation costing \$20 each. In the meantime Dr. Jackson was active in Washington and in 1895 he had a further appropriation of \$7,500, which was increased to \$12,500 in 1896, and to \$25,000 in 1899.

Reindeer stations were established at seven points in Alaska in 1894. Seven Lapps were brought over from Lapland to take charge of the stations and to teach the natives how to care for the herds and utilize them to the best advantage. The plan is to select the most intelligent native boys and give them five years' instruction, after which they are to have twenty-five reindeer as a gift and twenty-five as a loan to start in business with. Animals are also sent to various missions for breeding purposes, as many as 118 being borrowed by the Congregational Mission at Port Clarence, while the Swedish Mission at Godwin Sound is of the opinion that cattle raisers from the States could get rich in Alaska raising reindeer for use among the miners and for all over Alaska gold hunting. I give this tip free to stock men.

The Swedish Mission near St. Michael received \$2,000 for carrying freight over to the Cape Nome district last winter on deer sleds, and \$1,700 worth of transportation of traps and military stores for Cape Nome was furnished free to the Government from the station at Unalakleet.

According to Dr. Jackson, the reindeer is the salvation of the natives, and is not less useful to the whites who are now flocking to the interior of Alaska. The reindeer is the ideal freighter as he can go wherever a man can, climbing hills, swimming rivers and making his thirty or forty miles a day, hitched to a sled or with a pack of 100 pounds on his back. As a reindeer doesn't weigh more than 175 pounds, Dr. Jackson is probably a little over enthusiastic on this point. At the same time the reindeer can do all this. He can live off the country as the man cannot, for he can scent out the reindeer moss even under the snow; he uses the snow for his bed, and if the miner is likely to starve to death, the reindeer can be converted into food of very short notice. Dogs are different, as a dog must carry his own food, and a three weeks' supply for him makes a load, thus leaving only a narrow margin for freight, except on very short trips, or where food relays are frequent. Neither is dog meat so toothsome as venison, even to a hungry man.

This year the Bear has brought in 113 reindeer from Siberia, the Aloua 105 and the Thetis 81, with two more loads expected before Oct. 1, and the total number of reindeer now in Alaska

rutabagas, horse-radish, rhubarb, cauliflower, lettuce and the very choicest kind of celery may be raised, and at points far north and in the interior they grow better than they do in the damp and warmer air of the coast. The interior summer days are long and vegetation may get twenty-two hours of sunlight a day, thus making up for the fewer number of days as compared with the summers in the States.

"Then, too," continued the Governor, growing enthusiastic, "we have in the interior what I consider to be the ideal irrigation, the very ideal. You know the soil never thaws below eighteen inches or two feet and of course in the interior it is frozen hard to the surface. Well, when the first spring thaws sets in in May and for an inch or two down the ground becomes soft, the farmer can put in his seed, which soon responds to the influence of the warm sunshine and sprout. Then, as the season advances, the plants grow and the thaw gets further into the ground. Now, no matter how hot or dry the season is—in fact, the hotter and dryer the better—the frozen ground thawing below keeps the soil on the surface moist, and all vegetation thrives.

Permit me to interrupt the Governor's narrative at this point long enough to call the particular attention of agriculturists to the Governor's ideal irrigation theory which outside of Alaska has never been heard of.

"The trouble with people who come to Alaska," the Governor continued, "is that they do not come here with any specific purpose. They are after the sudden wealth of gold, and they have no idea of seeking permanent homes here as they do in the great farming regions of the West. If they did that and were willing to turn their attention to agriculture and stock raising, they would be fully as successful as the average farmer in other sections of the country. Stock can be raised almost everywhere in the country. Grass, grass, grass, let me say again, grass, grass, grass. There are millions of acres of it, growing in many places as high as four feet and stock can live on it without other food. Almost the whole of the Yukon valley is a meadow and millions of cattle could be raised there. Grass grows in the valleys along all the rivers to the Arctic Circle, and the possibilities for stock raising are sufficient to warrant any person attempting it. The interior is dry and the most soil of the coast, which is said to be injurious to the hoofs of stock, is not common there. I expect to live to see the day when there will be more stock raised in Alaska than in the two States of Oregon and Washington.

For a while, some people have done the same. They have no extra food, making a fine lot, and I would call the attention of linen makers to Alaska flax. At Kadak the natives raised barley a hundred years ago.

"Returning to stock again, I am reminded that near Kadak an Irishman has a cattle ranch with forty or fifty head of stock, and some years ago a lot of cattle were let run wild to take care of themselves on the Semidi Islands. I stopped there on one occasion from a ship, and one of the cattle was killed for beef and dressed a thousand pounds of as fine beef as any man would want, and this entirely from the range. Hogs will do very well and they find plenty of stunk cabbage in the woods, of which they are very fond. They are also fond of peas, and will root for clams along the shore. Poultry also thrives well, geese and ducks particularly."

On this point let me interrupt the Governor again to say that I am informed that the hog becomes a fish eater when he has the opportunity and his flesh becomes unpalatable. So, too, with poultry, and a hen egg sometimes tastes as if it had scales on it. One man told me he had even found fish bones in an egg. I leave this man to the mercy of the Governor.

"Let me say again as a finality," concluded the Governor, "grass, grass, grass. The lack of water in Wyoming and Montana almost offsets the grass in those States, but we have both water and grass in Alaska, and where they are there also will be all the stock to put Alaska in the lead. And agriculture will develop only second to stock, as soon as the people who come here come with the idea of making homes for themselves as they do in the States of the great Central West."

As an addendum to the Governor's remarks, I may say that the average resident or visitor in Alaska is not the enthusiast that Gov. Brady is, though there are many who believe that the interior of the country will develop sufficient stock raising power to supply any local demand that may arise from the growing population. After two months, August and September, spent along the Alaskan coast from Cape Nome to Puget Sound, I should say that water-cress, with the accent on the water, is about the only thing in agriculture that would grow successfully. With one or two exceptions, the gardens I saw were dripping wet and the poor little plants seemed to shrink from the leaden skies and shiver appealingly in the misty air for a nickintosh of an umbrella. Possibly I am mistaken, I hope so. I know I felt that way myself, and there are about 365 days of it, too, every year! This is, however, only along the coast, back for say fifty miles, which is hardly a criterion, seeing that Alaska contains almost 600,000 square miles of territory.

The Government is making some effort with experiment stations at two or three points under

The matter has been treated by the SENATE in various ways. It has come up again and in more serious form, perhaps, in the case of Pennsylvania, the Legislature having adjourned without choosing a Senator and Gov. Stone having resigned Senator Quay for the vacancy until the next Legislature meets. Mr. Quay is a veteran Senator and, as an influential member of the majority party representing the strongest Republican State in the country, and as a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, it has been thought by many that his credentials will be accepted, though without reference to the establishment of any precedent in this particular. However that may be, the fact is that this simple question of Senatorial representation by Governor's appointment remains now in the same unsettled condition that it has been for a number of years, and there seems to be no ray, short of an amendment to the Constitution, of definitely disposing of the matter, a determination in which all political parties would be satisfied, as the present condition of uncertainty, besides being an injustice to each of the States in which it is raised, is the cause of acrimonious and tedious controversies in the upper house.

FOOD IN THE ARMY.

Times When a Dinner of Roast Beef Was Counted as a Regal Feast.

"Of course it has been said innumerable times," said the old soldier, "that war is not all fighting; we all know that the greater part of the time is spent in getting ready to fight; but it makes me laugh to think of how, even in the heroic times, the very commonplace subject of what we had to eat loomed up.

"In looking over a lot of old army letters, written in the Civil War, and returned to me now out of the family archives, I find plenty of reference to the food, especially in the earlier part of our service, before we'd got settled down and used to things. I find myself here, for instance, after we had been out only six months or so writing that I had gone off my feed, and couldn't eat, and wasn't feeling well at all simply because for a week we had had no meat but fat salt pork. Later I find myself quite restored to health and a glorious appetite by a square meal of roast beef, about which I write as was perhaps natural enough in those younger days and under the circumstances, rapturously.

"I don't remember now about that roast beef, but I suppose we must have had an oven at that time to bake bread in, as we sometimes did have when we stayed long enough in a place to get bricks, and where we could draw their, and happening to draw fresh beef as a rather ne bakes

is disposed of a tuft of fresh herbs in the middle of which is arranged an opening which ends in a snare. The quail, tired by its journey, takes refuge in the branch, then in the bunch of herbs, naturally, without figuring to itself that it is going to put itself into a trap where a native will surprise and kill it. With these means of destruction, it is not astonishing that each year more than a million of these birds are taken.

WRAPPING UP THE COIN IN PAPER.

A Minor New Custom in the City, Springing Out of New Conditions.

One of the lesser, but established newer customs of the city is that of wrapping up in paper coins thrown to the organ grinder. There are no monkeys now to climb up and take the money; they are not permitted to be carried in the city, and if they were they could not climb to the upper stories of the tall flats and tenements. The money from them must be thrown down. The organ grinder cannot leave his organ; he carries about nowadays a big organ on wheels—to pick up or to hunt for the money; that work is now attended to by somebody else who goes about with the organ grinder, to help if necessary to pull the organ and to look after and pick up contributions. And even so, with somebody doing nothing else but look for them, some coins would be lost thrown from windows high in the air to strike upon the pavement below and bound up and away. Hence the common practice in these days of going up in a piece of paper the coin thrown from a high window. The paper deadens the fall and keeps it from bounding, and it serves also to mark where the coin lies.

Bones of a Whale from Way Back.

From the Chicago Record.

The Pester Lloyd recently announced the discovery in the district of Borholya in Hungary of an antediluvian animal of gigantic proportions, which had been unearthed in the neighborhood. The eminent paleontologist, Prof. Belli of Oedenburg, after examining the find, writes to the Hungarian newspaper in question: "I confirm the fact of the paleontological find being of the whale species. In length it is eight meters. To judge from the strata in which the animal was discovered, it is unquestionably the oldest ever discovered in Europe, surpassing, as it does in age, the two antediluvian specimens preserved at Antwerp and Bologna. I am leaving the completion of the excavation until the arrival of the Budapest geologists."

any and the Episcopal Missions in Alaska, on the Yukon and fifty each. At present the herd at the Congressional Mission numbers 714, and each of the others has 250, with a constant increase of thriving and healthy animals.

In 1898, 500 deer were taken from the stations or borrowed from several missions and sent in charge ofidents, Jarvis and Bethell, and Dr. Callahan, the revenue cutter service to the relief of 200 whalers who were reported to be starving at Point Barrow. The deer were driven over hundreds of miles of snow, in the dead of winter, and Point Barrow was reached safely. Of the animals 200 were devoted to the relief of the whalers and the remainder, mostly females, were left to establish a station at Point Barrow. Dr. Jackson believes that the lives of these 200 sailors were saved by the reindeer, but his enemies contend that they would have got along as well without them. It was a great piece of Arctic work by three brave men, whatever else it may have been. I saw a trio of the deer at St. Michael that had made the trip of 2,100 miles and they were as frisky as if they had never worn harness.

A somewhat different line of reindeer work was that undertaken in 1898 by Dr. Jackson under direction of the War Department with an appropriation of \$200,000 to bring 530 animals from Lapland to the relief of needy miners in the Yukon country. For these \$10 a head was paid and sixty three Lepps with their families, in all 113 people, were brought over in the Manildan.

The reindeer were to be brought to the coast for work, and brought the herd to Seattle in twenty six days, with the loss of only one reindeer. At Seattle the military authorities took the work away from him and thereafter everything went wrong. Three of the herd died in Seattle, eight in Skagway and before moss pasturage was reached, about fifty miles from Skagway, 300 had starved to death. For all of these mishaps Dr. Jackson denies responsibility. His enemies are less lenient. These deer were chiefly geldings, trained to work, and what are left are now performing various services along the Yukon.

Many of them have been killed by the miners for food. A number have been bought with each to be used in carrying the mail down the Yukon. A monthly mail will be carried from Rampart to St. Michael, a distance of 800 miles, and it is said that the deer teams, carrying 400 pounds each, will make the trip in fourteen days, say about sixty miles a day. Others will be used for freight sleds, and hitched in strings of eight, each deer to his own sled, led by one man and driven by another, will make thirty miles a day carrying about a ton and a half of freight to the trains. In such work the deer need no attention, as they feed on the moss and require no shelter even in the coldest weather.

The miners were so anxious to secure some of these deer, when they were seeking to reach the gold fields of the Yukon, that they offered as much as \$300 each for them, but there was no one to sell them. The total number of the deer stations and elsewhere is 7,000. This is a very creditable showing, and if it keeps on at this rate there will soon be more reindeer than there are natives. It may be said, incidentally, that the natives for whom the reindeer were intended have not utilized them as their neighbors do over in Siberia.

The Doctor thinks there is moss pasturage in Alaska for at least 9,000,000 animals. This seems to be a somewhat large estimate. Caribou animals, likened to the reindeer in a wild state, abound, and there is one great trail north and south over which 50,000 pass every year. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 8,000 a year are killed by the whites. Why the natives have never worked out their own salvation by domesticating the caribou, or why Dr. Jackson doesn't catch a few to mix with his imported reindeer, may be explained later. Such a proceeding now, the Doctor says, would make the reindeer wild and useless for what he intended them. It is pretty certain that a native Alaskan would apply to Dr. Jackson for assistance in catching one, if it once got loose and started to run, such is the native confidence in the Doctor.

What is funny to most people in these parts, but possibly not to naturalists, is the statement by the Doctor that a reindeer sheds his horns to suit his fancy. He does it when they are in the velvet that is, soft by coming them, as it were, with his hind hoofs. He is said to be as particular in his work as a lady in dressing her hair, and if he should want more prongs, he cuts a hole in the velvet and a new one comes out. This he shapes to match the others. He can usually shed his horns, but when he is old, he says, he uses any still water he can find as a mirror. The Doctor tells of one, blind in one eye, that had one finely shaped horn and one that grew any which way; and of another with partially paralyzed hind legs whose horns grew almost straight up in the air. I hope some Eastern naturalist will verify the Doctor's statement for the benefit of the dabbling Thomases in Alaska.

What the final outcome of the reindeer business in Alaska will be is entirely a matter of the future, but on the face of it as now presented, it seems to be the foundation for a good thing. The natives in the nature of things must give up the strong race of whites, and when civilization has had its opportunity to handle reindeer raising as it should be done, the results must be valuable to a country whose climate and soil are unfavorable. It is impossible, to the successful raising of any other kind of stock. What Dr. Jackson has done in introducing the reindeer is worthy of commendation, and what the end will be depends wholly upon the development of Alaska's mineral resources in drawing hither a large population of white people accustomed to some, at least, of the comforts of civilization.

A WISE MAN FROM THE EAST.

October 11. 1899.

A Guest on the McCulloch Passes Through Alaska and Knows All About It. W. L. Lampton, the Second Solomon.

The Post-Intelligencer of the 5th inst., contains a lengthy interview with a man named Lampton, who, it appears was a guest on the revenue cutter McCulloch on her round trip through Alaska.

Gov. Brady, Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Judge Kelly seem to be the objects of Mr. Lampton's wrath. It is truly wonderful how much he thinks he knows concerning Alaska and her needs, after a very short visit to the district.

This learned man accuses Gov. Brady with having a hobby. Well, there are very few men who do not possess one, however, if Gov. Brady's hobby is to develop the agricultural resources of the district the people of Alaska will take no exception to it. In fact, we prefer that kind of a hobby to the one that will prompt a man to try to drink up all the whiskey in the district, or to make his money by playing poker. The inhabitants of Alaska are beginning to raise their own vegetables, flowers and small fruit and Gov. Brady is encouraging them in every possible manner. If that kind of a hobby don't suit eastern correspondents, we cannot help it, but it is perfectly agreeable to Alaskans.

Gov. Brady has lived in Alaska for twenty years. He knows the needs of the people. His reports furnish ample proof that such is true. What Governor has done more for Alaska than Gov. Brady? Who will better discharge the duties of chief executive?

Lampton says he is a Presbyterian. In our opinion he lies when he says it. In speaking of Gov. Brady, Dr. Jackson and Judge Kelly, he says: "These three men are without doubt, honest, sincere and earnest," but later on refers to Dr. Sheldon Jackson as "Sbollgame Jackson." There is some motive back of this attack. It is not prompted by any desire to benefit Alaska.

The Presbyterian mission at Sitka, is also the subject of an attack by this knowing man." He says girls are taken home to the school.

present form of government is no form. There is no taxation, except by voluntary contribution, and the new code, which is a government measure putting a tax on all business, is a most unfair imposition, inasmuch as the government pockets it, not a cent going for the benefit of the people who pay it."

Yes, everything is in a muddle, but Gov. Brady, Dr. Jackson and Judge Kelly are not to blame for such a condition of affairs. Congress has been unwilling to treat us fairly. No attention has been paid to Gov. Brady's suggestions and recommendations. The school appropriations have been cut down by Congress to such a low sum that the necessary schools could not be conducted. Dr. Sheldon Jackson has done all in his power to have the appropriation increased so that he could establish schools in every town in the district, but Congress has not granted his request. Yes, everything is in a muddle. At the third largest town in Alaska the U. S. mails are carried past the town, and within a few hundred yards of the wharf, and hours afterwards, returned in a row boat.

The truth is, that these men who are attacked by every jackleg newspaper man that passes through the district, are honest, conscientious and sincere men, who faithfully discharge their duties, and it is a shame that these attacks should be continued. Gov. Brady is really given no power. He could, under the law, do no harm if he so desired. All the charges against him, it will be observed, are simply generalities. Why don't his assailants name some single specific act of omission? It is because they cannot do so, and these shameful attacks are made because he is a christian gentleman, and does not spend his time in drunkenness and gambling.

As stated, Dr. Jackson has done all he could with the means furnished. He gets a small salary and does not handle a dollar of the school money. He knows the school system of Alaska is insufficient, but what can he do with \$30,000.00. For years he has been begging for \$50,000.00. but Congress has been deaf to his appeals.

Judge Kelly has visited the schools in the district and finds them as good as could be expected under the circumstances. He wants to build more school houses and increase the number of schools, but the appropriation will barely keep up those already established.

These attacks will annoy, but will do no harm. These men are doing their full duty. "Truth is mighty," and in the end will prevail.

The Evening Post.

New York, Tuesday, December 5, 1859.

ALASKA SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

Review in the Report of Gov. Brady—
A Defence of the Rev. Dr. Jackson.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The annual report of Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska reviews briefly the controversy which sprang up several months ago over the merits of the Alaska school question. At that time, as may be recalled, a despatch, published in Eastern newspapers, represented an Alaskan grand jury as having brought in a very severe presentment of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson for neglect of duty as the government's general agent of education. Gov. Brady defends Dr. Jackson, as all persons acquainted with the merits of the case did as soon as the question came up, and on the same ground.

When Alaska was transferred by Russia to the United States, the Governor says, the new possession was placed under military rule, and no one could assert any lawful right. Notwithstanding this, the people of Sitka organized a city government with a Mayor, Council, and other officers, and put it into operation. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, the military commander in charge, acquiesced in this proceeding and encouraged it, Sitka having at the time some 5,000 inhabitants. One of the most pressing needs which presented itself at once was that of a school. A Board of Trustees was appointed by the Council, and the city took measures to pos-

sess itself of the necessary building and equipment for school purposes. From that time till the withdrawal of the United States troops in 1837 the city government waned and died, and with it the school. This was the only attempt at public education in the territory, if we except the schools maintained by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Pribilof Islands. The Sitka School, by the way, was exclusively for whites and creoles, the natives being considered too "unsavory" to be touched.

A Presbyterian missionary in 1878 opened a school for the natives. At his instance Miss Pauline Cohen opened a school also for white children, and those belonging to the Greek Church were allowed to attend, on condition that they should be taught by the priests one hour a day. Miss Cohen, whose compensation was obtained by subscription, stood to her task for a year, and then a Mr. A. E. Austin removed to Sitka from New York and, aided by a daughter, took up the work. In the spring of 1884 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to "make needful and proper provision for the education of the children of school age in the territory of Alaska, without reference to race, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same." On March 2, 1885, the Secretary assigned this duty to the United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson was appointed general agent of education. From that time till the present the office of education has had charge of all educational matters in Alaska. The white children did not increase to any noticeable degree until 1897. Where they were in sufficient numbers, as at Sitka and Juneau, separate school-houses were built and furnished for them; but it has never been possible to induce Congress to increase the amount of the annual appropriation above \$30,000. The work which the office had in hand consumed this amount each year, and it was impossible to build new houses and furnish them and supply teachers, without an increase of appropriation. Every year that Gov. Brady has been in office he has renewed the recommendation for an increase, insisting that \$60,000 was

not too much. The reasons he has urged are stronger to-day than ever. Skagway and Dyea sprang up as if by magic, Family life assumed large proportions. The erection of 640 additional stamps at the Treadwell mines brought more families to Douglas. New enterprises in the neighborhood of Juneau multiplied family life there. Fort Wrangell had a boom in real estate, and her school wants became manifest. The discontent aroused by all this set the people to looking for some one upon whom blame could be thrown. The foreman of the last grand jury singled out Dr. Jackson as a man who could be conveniently attacked. This foreman had previously been Governor, and then found Dr. Jackson an obstacle in the way of some plans he had on hand. The Governor had gone even so far as to demand Jackson's removal, and felt confident that he had secured it. The disappointment of defeat probably increased the bitterness of his feeling against the general agent, and brought about the outburst of a few months ago. The animus of the presentment by the grand jury appears, therefore, to have been this quarrel of a dozen years' standing.

Alaska, says Gov. Brady, needs more schools and more teachers because the number of children is increasing. Those children who have been in the primary grades need to be advanced, but this is impossible unless pecuniary means are provided. If Congress will authorize the larger towns to organize themselves into municipal governments, grant them power to handle their own school affairs, and set apart for the support of the educational establishment a sufficient proportion of the money received from licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, the Governor believes that the school question will no longer need to be a vexed one.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN ABSENT.

Plekhardt of the Ninth Regiment
Away Without Leave.

The Oregonian
Portland Oregon
Jan 13, 1900

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Also Speaks of the Reindeer Enterprise in the Territory—More Important Than Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—One of the curious and interesting features of the annual report of the commissioner of education is the way in which he blends the question of the education of the children of Alaska with the question of introducing reindeer in that great territory, and in one place the alarming statement is made that the reindeer industry is of greater importance than the education of the native children. But quotations from the report will prove more interesting than general statements, and the following extracts are made:

"During the year there have been maintained in Alaska 19 public schools under the immediate supervision of this bureau, with 22 teachers and an enrollment of 1378 pupils. In addition to supporting the above public schools, this office pays the salaries of five teachers in the Sitka industrial school, which has an enrollment of 153.

"Although the entire number enrolled is 1378, this by no means indicates the actual average attendance.

"Besides the schools for the natives (Eskimos and Indians) of Alaska, there have been established in Southeast Alaska, five schools for white children exclusively. The influx of miners into the district has rendered it desirable to establish white schools at other places and to enlarge two of the eight schools already established, in the manner hereafter described.

"From the beginning in 1894 the attempt has been made to educate the children of the Indian and Eskimo tribes in Alaska, giving them the ability to read and write English and also some skilled occupation that would make a native useful to the white population which would migrate to Alaska. In this work the Sitka industrial school, founded by the missionary board of the Presbyterian church, has borne

because of the fact that five of its teachers, one each for carpentering, blacksmithing, tin work, shoemaking and domestic science have been provided by the government, and their salaries paid from year to year from the appropriations for schools in Alaska. Other schools, under various denominations—Congregationalists, Methodists, Catholics, Moravians, Swedish Evangelical—have either been supplied a government teacher or (as in the earliest times up to 1894) paid an allowance per pupil.

"Natives taught to assist at the mines, or at salmon canneries, or at trades of blacksmithing and carpentering, will be of solid service to the white immigrants that settle in Alaska.

"Still more important, however, is the reindeer industry, which is slowly gaining a foothold in the Northwest and extreme North. The abundance of reindeer food in all parts of Alaska, where the moss has not given place to forest timber growths and to grasses, makes it extremely desirable to have at all the missionary stations and government schools large herds of reindeer, so that the native apprentices may learn the methods of herding and training to harness.

"Something like 2000 deer were reported in the fall of 1888 as the survival and increase from about 600 imported from Siberia. The annual increase of the herd is so rapid that if we once possess 5000 of these animals the annual increase could easily be made to furnish the needed herds for the remaining stations in Northwestern Alaska.

"On account of the substitution of forest trees and grass for moss in Southeastern Alaska, where the temperature is milder, there is no possibility of reindeer-raising in that section. But on the highlands of the Upper Yukon, as well as the Aleutian Islands and all other parts of Alaska, except the river-bottom lands (where trees take the place of moss), the reindeer can find plenty of food, and will ultimately be of great use to all the inhabitants of that region, both natives and immigrants from the states.

"The annual increase of a herd with us has been from 40 to 60 per cent, and a herd of 5000 ought to furnish 2000 fawns each spring.

"In order, if possible, to procure deer in larger numbers, with the permission of the Russian government and with the approval of the secretary of the Interior, a purchasing party was stationed at St. Lawrence bay, a short distance below the Arctic circle, on the Siberian coast. During August and September several hundred deer were purchased and herded in the vicinity of the station, where they would be in readiness for shipment to Alaska during the following summer. This success encouraged the hope that a practicable method of obtaining deer in large numbers had been found. It appears, however, from the statements of the purchasing agents, that during the winter jealousies and feuds broke out among the barbarous tribes in the vicinity of the station. In the unsettled state of affairs which ensued further trading for reindeer on the part of the white men was impossible. When Dr. Sheldon Jackson reached the station he was able to trace and secure only 166 of the deer that had been bought, which, although a larger number than the average annual importation hitherto, did not equal the number confidently expected. It was not thought advisable to continue the experiment, and the station was closed, all property being taken to the T.

ter station, Fort Clarence, Alaska.

"At each mission station there is constantly going on a process of selecting the trustworthy natives—those ambitious to learn the civilization of the white man, those ambitious to hold and increase property. Reindeer intrusted to the ordinary individual savage would disappear within 12 months after the gift. The policy has therefore been adopted of lending small herds to missionary societies, the government reserving the right, after a term of not less than three years, to call upon the mission station for the same number of deer that composed the herd loaned. These small herds loaned to the missionary stations as a government aid are in the nature of an outfit of industrial apparatus.

"At the government reindeer station a number of apprentices have been selected and rewards for intelligent and persevering industry offered. They were to receive two reindeer for the first year's apprenticeship; at the end of the second year five more. By this it was hoped gradually to develop the sense of individual ownership of property."

Appended to the reindeer reference is a statement which shows how the reindeer fund of 1898-99, amounting to \$12,500, was expended. Of this amount \$5749 57 was spent for supplies for the stations, \$6272 67 went for barter goods for the purchase of the deer, \$334 03 went toward reprinting Dr. Sheldon Jackson's report on the reindeer industry in Alaska, and the remainder was turned into the new fund, being a balance of but \$43 73.

THE DOUGLAS ISLAND NEWS.

Entered at Douglas Post-office as Second Class Mail Matter.

A. G. McBRIDE and CHARLES A. HOPP
Editors and Publishers.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS:—In Advance.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| One Year | -\$8.00 |
| Six Months | - 1.50 |
| Three Months | - 1.00 |
| Single Copies | - .10 |

Foreign Postage must be prepaid.

The News at Juneau.

The News is on sale at the Postoffice News Stand.

TELEPHONE 105.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.



DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The Man With Many Friends and Many Enemies a Visitor to Douglas Island. He Calls on the News. His Defense Unanswerable. How He Looks to the News Man.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Prof. Kelly, of the Alaska school department, made Douglas City a visit last Monday afternoon and the News is pleased to acknowledge a call from the two gentlemen. It has been our pleasure to meet Prof. Kelly on several occasions, but we had never met Dr. Jackson before. He is probably the best known man in all Alaska and while he has many bitter enemies, he has hosts of friends who are standing by him in the warfare that has been made against him by his enemies in this district.

Those who have read the Alaska papers and observed the severe criticisms that have from time to time been made against the Doctor, will wish to know something about the man that can "stand off" the enemies who have been so incessantly fighting him. We have looked through all his reports which are profusely illustrated, for a cut of the "Fighting Doctor," but we could get no idea of his appearance until we met him last Monday. He is like Zaccheus, the sycamore tree climber of bible fame, being short in stature,

27 years of age, full

with the reindeer and usefulness, it soon became apparent that they were not only useful for food, but for many other purposes. In Lapland the reindeer furnishes the people their clothing, roofs for their houses, bedding, tent covers, and food. They soak the bones in whale oil and use them for fuel. From the hoofs and horns they make a superior quality of glue. They use their milk and make cheese from the same, and last but not least, use them for transportation purposes."

"Why are they not good and used for carrying mails and transporting mail supplies?"

"If the post office

turn over to

be successfully done with reindeer in the winter time, but our laws will not permit such a change. However, 100 of these animals have been turned over to a sub-contractor for carrying the mail from St. Michaels north to the mouth of the Tanana river. The dog teams have made a failure of carrying mails in Alaska during the winter time. The strength and endurance of the reindeer is wonderful. A good strong gelding will pack 200 pounds and pull a sled with 400 pounds, and go anywhere, winter and summer, and subsist on the moss they will find. No feed is ever carried for them. They are great mountain climbers and none are too rugged or steep for them. The reindeer has been put to good use since their introduction into Alaska. They were used in making a trip for the government from St. Michael to Golovin Bay early last spring, and were returned afterwards to St. Michael. The distance between the two places is from 150 to 200 miles." The Point Barrow expedition was a decided success and by the use of the reindeer about 200 lives were saved and all white men."

"How about subsistence for these animals in Alaska?"

"The government has been investigating this matter, and from the reports made it is estimated that Alaska can furnish subsistence for at least 9,000,000."

"Doctor we have heard so much concerning the Haines Mission expedition and failure. What is there to that?"

"I brought those reindeer to New York and by order of the government turned them over to the war department in that city. The failures that followed cannot be charged to me, simply because

and regular features, a good conversationalist, earnest and interesting, and impresses one with being in the presence of a sincere and honest man.

While Dr. Jackson did not say so in as many words, still we could observe that he keenly felt that a great wrong had been done him in Alaska and relied upon the future enlightenment of the people and the results of his work for his vindication. Congress has been appropriating a small amount of money each year for the introduction of reindeer into Alaska and one thing has puzzled us, which is, that if the introduction of reindeer is such a total failure, why does congress continue the appropriations? We have been seeking light upon this question and it has been with interest and pleasure that we have been reading the official reports upon this subject and we believe that if the people would inform themselves upon this matter, there would, at least, be no occasion for claiming that Dr. Sheldon Jackson was insincere in the belief that only ultimate good would result from the introduction of these animals into Alaska.

Of course we asked the Doctor about Cape Nome. He was at Anvil City four or five times during the past year and he confirms all the good reports received from that country.

"Doctor," said the News man, "we would like a little information on this reindeer introduction. The people know what your opponents say, but really, they know nothing of your defense. How many animals are in Alaska now?"

"There are at this time," replied the Doctor, "about 3,000 of these animals

in Alaska. At the Exon station, sixty miles north of St. Michaels, there are now 600 head. These 3,000 are in seven different herds. They increase very rapidly. As an illustration, I will say that in January 1896 the government borrowed from the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales 296 head to drive to Point Barrow for the ice imprisoned sailors. The government promised to return an equal number with the natural increase and under this promise there were returned this year 714 all from this herd of 296."

"What motive first prompted the introduction of these animals?"

"Its inception was to prevent the starvation of the Eskimos who were being deprived of their means of living by the destruction of fur bearing animals and whales, but from our acquaintance

and
"I wish you would give the readers of the News some idea of the kind and character of harness and sled used with reindeer?"

"The harness is a very simple affair. There is a collar to which are attached two traces that reach just back of the fore legs where they are fastened to a curved piece of wood that reaches across the animal just back of the fore legs. In the middle of this piece of wood is attached a single trace which extends back between the legs of the deer to the sled. The sled used by the Laplanders looks like a canoe cut in two in the middles and is flat bottomed. If these sleds upset, they will right themselves. A reindeer can pull one of these sleds from 80 to 100 miles a day if the snow is in a good condition. Of course this distance could not be continued for any great length of time, but for a few days. At night they are picketed out and eat moss which they find."

"In conclusion permit me to say that many have objected to the introduction of reindeer into Alaska who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves as to the many benefits that the people will derive from their use, and I am convinced that within a few years, the inhabitants will wonder how they ever got along without them in the development of this vast country. They are necessary, absolutely necessary in Alaska and no other living animal can be of so much benefit to the people as the reindeer. As stated, the government now owns about 3,000 head and many others are owned by private parties and their general distribution among the people will surely commence soon."

Thus ended the interview with Dr. Sheldon Jackson and we are of the opinion that he makes out a very strong defense. The Doctor lectured in Juneau last Sunday evening and touched on this question. A resident of that city who was present stated to the News man that the Doctor's defense was unanswerable. That is what we think of his defense in this interview.

Dr. Jackson thinks time will vindicate his judgment and we think so too.

Something Nice.

P. H. Fox, the agent for the Royal Tailors, takes orders and measures for Ladies' and Gents' Mackintoshes. The prices are low, the quality—the best you can buy.

Buy a kit of those Pickled Pigs feet at the Alaska Meat Market.

The Alaskan.

Over 6,000,000 Boxes

THE REINDEER

WAS A SUCCESS
AND A SUCCESS.

October 28, 1899

So Says an Old Resident of
the Northern Part
of Alaska.

CAPE NOME ALL RIGHT,

But People Without Means
Should Be Wary of
Going There.

Mr. Hank Summers, for fifteen years a resident of Northern Alaska, was a guest of the officers of the Bear on his way to Seattle, from which place he will go East for the winter on both business and pleasure. Mr. Summers is well known in Alaska, especially the northern portion, and has spent his time there in prospecting, mining, and in the employ of the commercial companies and government. When seen by an ALASKAN reporter

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach,
Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-
ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings
of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness,
Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Dis-
turbed Sleep, Frigid Dreams and all
Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF
IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer
will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as direct-
ed, will quickly restore Females to com-
plete health. They promptly remove
obstructions or irregularities of the sys-
tem and cure sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

much in praise of the reindeer.
They are a decided success."

Such an account of the reindeer
was a great surprise to the reporter,
and he mentioned that, without
being conversant with the facts in
the matter, all the papers in Alaska
with the exception of THE ALASKAN
had scored Dr. Jackson and the
government for bringing the rein-

sent to be interviewed.

"I am very glad to again visit Sitka," he said, "and should like to live in such a beautiful little city, but I have business interests in Nome that prevent me from enjoying such a pleasure.

"Yes. Cape Nome is a great country and I believe will outrival the Klondike. There are now between four and five thousand people there and most of them will winter there. We expect a big rush to Nome in the Spring from all directions. All the country in the near vicinity of Cape Nome is staked off, but there is a vast area of country and other good diggings may be found. However, I would not advise any one to go there, as there will be a great rush and everything will be overdone, as in Dawson. Especially should the man without any means stay away. A man with money could possibly buy some good claims in the spring, but he should be there now in order to be on the ground when spring opens."

Mr. Summers has spent many years in transporting goods in the Northern country, and when asked what he thought of the reindeer experiment said:

"The reindeer are the salvation of that Northern country. I have used all kinds of animals that could be gotten into that country, but I will never use anything else. They are just the proper animal for our use and the government did wisely when it acted on the suggestion of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and secured the reindeer. They are breeding quite rapidly and find an abundance of food. This is a white moss that grows in a barren cold country where there is no other vegetation, and not in a wooded country like Southeastern Alaska. In fact they would not do very well in this part of the Territory."

How do the Natives take to the reindeer the reporter enquired:

"They are more than delighted with them, and why should they not be? They furnish them with the best mode of conveyance they have ever had on land. They furnish them with milk, a luxury they have never had before, the flesh keeps them from starving, while the hides furnish them with clothes.

favoring the plan, and that one Grand Jury had gone so far out of its way as to endeavor to besmear the character of Dr. Jackson for his work in securing them, and denounced the experiment as a wilful waste of public money.

"They simply do not know what they are talking about," said Mr. Summers. "They are talking at random. I have been mining and packing along the Yukon, the Bering Sea, Kotzebue Sound and in the arctic circle for fifteen years, and have never found anything so useful for packing, hauling or for food as the reindeer: they are a godsend to the country, and any one who says different simply does not know what he is talking about. Won't you come and have an 'eye-opener?'"

No, thank you, said the reporter, your information has been considerable of an eye-opener. I had a faint idea that the Swineford Grand Jury knew *something* about reindeer, but I was evidently mistaken.

Mr. Summers certainly knows whereof he speaks, and such testimony should put to shame the people who have been harping about something of which they were entirely ignorant. Mr. Summers is not a missionary nor a government official, but made the above statement of his own free will in the course of a casual conversation.

And they know how to handle them also, being much more expert than the Laps. In fact I would not have anyone else to handle them for me, and hire no one but natives. Yes, I cannot say too

BEDDOE SCORES THE REV. SHELDON JACKSON

SEVERE CARICATURE OF ALASKA'S EDUCATIONAL AGENT.

Tacoma Ledger

He and Governor Brady Come In for Some Warm Hounding by Former Editor of Alaska Miner—Bill for Calling Congress to Rankle Territory to Elect Its Own Governor—Why Tacoma Is Preferred to Seattle. **Oct. 10, 1899.**

"Yes, sir, I am a candidate for governor of Alaska," W. A. Beddoe, former editor and owner of the Alaska Miner at Juneau, declared at the Hotel Donnelly last evening.

"Governor of Alaska! How do you mean to go about it to step into Governor Brady's shoes?" a bystander asked.

"Well," he explained, "at the coming big convention at Juneau, which I believe is to be on November 8, a committee is to be selected to draft a bill for introduction into the coming Congress, and one of the features of this bill is to be the conferring upon the people of Alaska the right to select their own governor."

Mr. Beddoe explained further that the convention, which has just been held at Juneau, was merely preliminary and for the purpose, in addition to the discussion of matters of economic importance to the territory, of selecting delegates to the greater territorial convention yet to come.

For some time past Mr. Beddoe, Fitzgerald Peplow, Jacob Oum and Dr. Grossver Lowery have been in Tacoma interesting business men in the territory and its commercial advantages to Tacoma. Mr. Beddoe goes to Alaska on the steamer Cottage City Thursday and Mr. Peplow and Dr. Lowery will leave for New York soon.

Goes After Sheldon Jackson.

Mr. Beddoe instituted the opposition to Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the government's educational agent in Alaska. He is equally as much opposed to Governor John G. Brady. He edited the Alaska Miner for three years, selling the paper just before he left Juneau to make the Tacoma trip.

"What is all the trouble up there in Alaska, Mr. Beddoe?"

"I don't think there is any trouble," he answered, "unless it is that we are misunderstood."

"What Alaska wants is intelligent representation."

don't want to be represented in any way by those who in no sense reflect the conditions of the people of Alaska, or the wishes of the people.

Viewed as a Missionary Field.

"Alaska has for a long period of time been regarded as a fruitful field for missionary effort, instead of being encouraged and assisted with respect to the development of its material resources.

"It may be asked, Why is this? and the further query may be put (and it is quite proper that it should), Does not evangelization lead to civilization? The reply must naturally be, Yes, if properly directed, but what do we find in Alaska instead?"

"At Sitka there is a mission school which has been in existence for over twenty years with an average attendance of eighty scholars (natives), and I challenge the Rev. Sheldon Jackson and everybody else connected with the institution to show results commensurate with the immense amount of money which has been expended on it.

"It would indeed be a hard matter to find a dozen educated Indians in southeastern Alaska, male or female, who had benefited directly from the advantages this mission is supposed to give. The result of the present method of educating the natives is not even to improve their moral status.

Costs a Lot of Money.

"No one in Alaska would raise any objection to educating the native tribes, but everyone condemns the present system, judging from its results. What tourist who has visited the territory for the past five years can say that he ever saw an Indian offering a basket for sale who could speak the English language? And yet we have a record of over twenty years of mission work and an expenditure of about \$120,000.

"The Rev. Sheldon Jackson is only known in Alaska by reputation. For three years his onerous duties connected with the introduction and propagation of reindeer—his main educational work, I suppose—have so absorbed his attention that the white children have been utterly neglected. Taking southeastern Alaska, which is de facto the permanently settled portion of the territory, the educational facilities are absolutely nil. The government pays to Sheldon Jackson a salary in return for which he is supposed to perform certain duties. These duties he neglects systematically. He never shows himself in the populated portion of the territory. His presence is unfamiliar, almost totally unknown, and his record pertaining to this part is far from satisfactory; and yet, the man seems to control the destinies of Alaska from the political standpoint.

Brady Was Jackson's Choice.

"John G. Brady was his choice for governor—John G. Brady, a former missionary and temperance advocate. At the same time, the relations between these two men are of such a character that the president never would have supported Mr. Brady had he been in possession of the facts—facts known to every reputable man in the territory and the particulars of which can easily be learned by reference to the records. People smile when they think of the kind of man the Rev. Sheldon Jackson endorsed for governor of Alaska—a position for which Brady could not get 100 votes in the entire territory if the matter were left to popular election.

"The grand jury practically indicted Sheldon Jackson. The charges made against him were specific, namely: Neglect of duty, deceiving the government, and, wasting public money in his reindeer experiments. These charges can be proved, and, personally, I should like nothing better than an opportunity of meeting Mr. Jackson in public debate and exposing him.

"Alaska is a great country, too great for many of the men in it. The very contemplation of its infinite resources and unlimited possibilities should inspire men to noble effort.

"A convention will shortly meet in Juneau to draft legislation which it is hoped will be passed by the coming session of Congress. At this convention the ablest men in the territory will meet and Congress will do well to pass the bill which will be devised as the result of their deliberations."

The bill to be prepared by this convention, Mr. Beddoe went on to explain is to take the place of the Carter bill which failed at the last session. It states that when the Congressman Payne party went to Alaska right after the visit of Senator Fairbanks and the big joint commission, many men interested in Alaska's future called upon Congressman Payne and laid their grievances before him and his conferees. Then it was suggested that a general Alaska convention be called and a bill drawn up for the people of the territory want.

At present they are governed by the Oregon law in spite of the fact that the Oregon law pre-supposes the existence of a legislature. Alaska does not have even the territorial status of Arizona. It is an anomaly. In reality, says Mr. Beddoe, it is nothing more than a district yet, while supposedly it is under direct federal jurisdiction. It is governed by statutes without a legislature.

Juneau Merchants Prefer Tacoma

Abiding to the commercial relations between Alaska and Puget Sound, Mr. Bed-

doe says that the merchants of Juneau prefer to buy of Tacoma merchants.

"If you want to know why, I will tell you," he said. "The business men of Tacoma are satisfied with the wholesale trade of Juneau. One of your merchants, President C. H. Hyde, of the West Coast Grocery company, told me he had paid to one agent in Juneau \$800 commissions in one month. Now it is different in Seattle. A well known firm of Seattle will sell just as quickly to a casual customer going direct to Juneau as it will to any of what is called the 'Big Four,' B. M. Behrens, Decker Bros., Kauman Bros. or S. Blum & Co.; that is to say, the Seattle jobber will sell direct to a man who should become a customer of his Juneau customer, and thus it competes with its own Juneau customer. Besides, the man who buys a bill of goods in Seattle gets the worst of the bargain, too, before he gets through with it.

Hoggishness of Seattle.

"I'll show you how: Suppose you are going to Juneau and you think you will outfit yourself at Seattle. Well, you step into the office of the firm I have reference to, and tell them you are going to Juneau and want to buy a bill of goods. Instead of informing you that you can do just as well of their wholesale customers at Juneau, they very obligingly let you have the goods. You purchase what amounts to about 1,000 pounds and take it up with you as excess baggage. That costs you \$12, for you are charged a ton rate for excess baggage, and you would have to pay the highest ton rate if you should ship as mere freight. When you get to Juneau, Decker Bros. tell you that you could have bought the same goods of them there, and would have saved the difference in the freight. Where you paid \$12 a ton, they pay \$1 a ton. Making allowances for their 20 percent discount, and their 10 percent rebate, you can readily see where the Juneau merchant has the advantage of you. Now, the Tacoma merchants do not do this sort of thing. They will tell you that they sell to So-and-so and you can outfit there just as well and save the freight difference.

"This is why the Juneau merchant prefers to buy of the Tacoma jobber and manufacturer. If the people of Juneau had their own way absolutely, they would not buy a dollar's worth of goods in Seattle. Why should they, if the Seattle jobber is to turn around and compete with them by selling direct to their prospective customers?"

"I wish your chamber of commerce would take up the matter of Alaska's trade and go after it for all it is worth. Let me tell you that the city which secures the trade of Alaska has its commercial supremacy on the coast assured."

nor's residence you have to cross this ranch from the mission. Now, in crossing this ranch, or in visiting the place from the boat, one is almost sure to witness scenes that would be disgusting in the most uncivilized community. The Indians appear to have absolutely no sense of decency, and there appears to be no effort to teach them any consideration for decency on this 'ranch.' I mentioned this to Rev. Mr. Jackson, who seemed to think me fully answered when he called attention to the civilizing influence of the mission.

"Here is where he demonstrated his lack of practical sense. I talked with every official or other white resident that I could find about the value of these missions, and all, with the exception of the triumvirate mentioned, agreed that the mission is a failure, so far as the women are concerned. The men are sometimes benefited, as are also those girls who are fortunately married to improved Indians; those who are not, go to the bad.

"You see, they take a girl away from a filthy Indian home, with its vile associations, teach her the comfort of cleanliness, good food, good beds and good clothing; then when she is between 17 and 20, she is 'turned loose' to return to her former home. Naturally she does not like it, she won't work (the Indians are worthless as servants) and she drifts to Juneau or some coast town and becomes degraded.

"The facts of the matter are that everything is in a muddle in Alaska; the present form of government is no form. There is no taxation, except by voluntary contribution, and the new code, which is a government measure putting a tax on all business, is a most unfair imposition, inasmuch as the government pockets it, not a cent going for the benefit of the people who pay it. The great complaint at Juneau, Sitka and elsewhere is that there are no schools for the white children, but that the government is spending thousands for the benefit of the Indians; therefore they jump on Rev. Jackson. They forget that in the states everybody pays a school tax, and a school tax is provided.

"But the people of Alaska have become so accustomed to paying absolutely no taxes, that they expect schools to be established for them without expense to themselves, so they sit and fold their hands, and complain. A tax of 4 mills has lately been levied at Juneau to provide a fire department for that town, but there is no way to enforce the collection of that tax. They have one private school, which is supported by residents who 'chip in' \$50 each.

"The reason that the district has remained so long without a territorial form of government is pretty clear when one understands that the people who would be the largest taxpayers under territorial government have much to lose and little to gain by the change. For instance, the Treadwell mine, owned principally by the Rothschilds, of England, which takes so many hundreds of thousands annually without paying a cent for the privilege or the protection, would have to contribute from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Therefore the present conditions suit the Treadwell people.

"A convention is soon to be held at Juneau to consider these questions. I recently heard Senator Shoup, of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on territories, talking about territorial government for Alaska. He seemed to 'hem and haw' a little, saying that he did not think 'Alaska quite ready yet for any change in the form of government.' But the change is bound to come soon, and when it does Juneau will be the capital, though Sitka doesn't think so."

"What's the matter with Skagway?"

"Oh, Skagway will make a fight for it, but Juneau will get it. You see, Skagway has got no other industry than booming itself as the gateway to the Yukon, while Juneau is the center of a great mining region, which employs 5,000 men at good wages."

Rev. Sheldon Jackson.

Though Mr. Lampton was not disposed to discredit Rev. Sheldon Jackson's honesty in important matters, he related an incident which he thought revealed something of the man's character.

"And it was a surprise to me," he said, "for I thought him entirely undeserving of the nickname of 'Rev. Shellgame Jackson,' with which they have dubbed him up there, but—well, he may be up in the ethics of Presbyterianism, though not in journalism."

"We picked him up at Unalaska, then we encountered terrific seas, which were undoubtedly caused by that big earthquake, and the sailors all vowed that

'Shellgame' was a Jonah. Yet I defended him bravely.

"We put into Yakutat bay, where the governor wanted to inspect a ship, or something connected with his hobby," and 'Shellgame' came along because he wanted to inspect the mission there. We heard of a fellow at Preacher Johnson's house who had experienced wonders during the earthquake, and who had discovered platinum. I went over to interview him, and 'Shellgame' accompanied me. While I was ex-

tracting the man's story I noticed 'Shellgame' taking notes of it, but I thought nothing of it. Afterward I talked with him about the good 'story' I had picked up, and its value, because it was exclusive, etc. 'Shellgame' said never a word, but you can imagine my feelings upon arriving here to find my story somewhat 'queered' by the account sent by some one to the Associated Press man at Port Townsend."

Mr. Lampton spoke of the pleasures of his voyage as a guest of the wardroom of the revenue cutter, and remarked that the cutter's officers were of the "salt of the earth," or, rather, of the sea.

THE REV. JACKSON ROASTED

The News, Oct 6, 99

R. W. Parish Substantiates Journalist Lampton's Statements.

Indian Girl Mission Schools an Abomination—Government Does Not Appreciate Alaska's Importance.

Among the passengers on the steamship City of Topeka arriving yesterday afternoon was R. W. Parish, an old time resident of Alaska. After authenticating the reports of prosperity and new gold discoveries emanating from the north Mr. Parish was asked as to the status of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, taken in the light of an interview with the veteran newspaper correspondent M. J. Lampton as published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

"Every word accredited to Mr. Lampton in that interview is well founded," said Mr. Parish with some heat. "It is out of all reason the manner in which Jackson has bamboozled the officials at Washington. Mr. Lampton is charitable and gives this so-called missionary the attribute of honesty. If such be so I would like to know from what source Jackson has gained the fortune he now possesses. What his salary as a missionary of the Presbyterian church is, I do not know but to a certainty it is not of such magnitude as to allow of the donating of \$25,000 to an educational institution such as I have read in the public prints Jackson has lately done.

"Again, this mission school at Sitka for Indian girls is an abomination. Just as Mr. Lampton states, the girls are weaned from the environments of their parents, the stowish Hlahee; are raised to a jitch outfitting them to become the wives of an Indian; no self-respecting white man will marry them and there is nothing left for them but to become the chattel of some outcast white or a public prostitute. There are instances, I'll admit, where the girls fall into the hands of some well meaning miner or other worker, who without any marriage ceremony endeavors to make a home for the graduate of Jackson's school. Invariably the attempt is a failure. The glamour, music and excitement of the dance house overrides any faint resolution the girl may have made to be a 'delat Kleash lady' and the end comes in the girl being the commonest kind of common prostitute.

"Jackson's mission schools are actually a menace to the life of the Thlinket nation. If after keeping the children under discipline for one or two years the missionaries found something for them to do; some house instead of the smoke reeking shack of their parents, there is a possibility of some good resulting. But I doubt it. As it is now, however, the mission school as superintended by Jackson and his corps of assistants, is an outrage. I speak plainly, but it is so.

"Superintendent of instruction for the territory of Alaska, indeed! Why doesn't this man Jackson do something for the white children of school age in the territory? Are the thousands of dollars annually appropriated by congress intended only for the utter upsetting of the lives of Indian girls? Or, are they intended for the making of donations by Rev. Sheldon Jackson?

"I am confident in saying that a census taker of all Alaska will not find a man either of family or single, outside of the little coterie which feeds at the Jackson trough, who will leave a favorable word to say for this man. Going to Alaska in the early 80s—if I am correctly informed—a poor man, he has in the years that have passed amassed a comfortable competency.

"The trouble is that the officials of Washington and the people at large do not realize what a tremendous country, both as to size and wealth, Alaska consists of. It is looked upon as a mere cavern of the United States, inhabited by Indians and a few white men, the latter clad in bear skins and educated to live on whale blubber and bear meat. The day of realization is con-

After a two-weeks' visit to Alaska, accompanied by his wife and child, Congressman W. L. Jones, of this state, arrived in Seattle on Sunday on the City of Topeka. He reports having had a most delightful trip, enjoying every moment of it and acquiring much information that will be valuable to him in discussing Alaskan needs in the coming session of congress. Among these latter he cites, as of most immediate importance, the establishment of more court facilities and an improvement on the present school system. As to the boundary question and its proposed arbitration, he says there is nothing, in his opinion, to arbitrate, as the United States has a title to the controverted territory that was never in dispute until the recent attempted encroachments made by the Canadian government.

Published every Saturday at the McKinnon block, Front Street, Wrangel, Alaska.

Entered at the Postoffice at Fort Wrangel Alaska, as second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26 1899.

The criticisms of the finding of the grand jury sitting at Juneau, by W. T. Harris, U. S. Educational agent, published some time ago in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and copied by at least one of the Alaskan newspapers, bears the earmarks of a criticism of one who has looked at the facts at a long range. It is very doubtful if such an article could have been written by one who is personally acquainted with the conditions as they exist in Alaska. We suppose that there is no place where

the American flag floats, where there is such a large aggregation of white children totally unprovided with school privileges, as we find here. In the States, where there are as small an aggregation as from ten to fifteen scholars, it is considered the duty of the authorities to provide school advantages for them, but here, how different. Can it not safely be said, that there is not a point in Alaska where the people are adequately provided with such advantages. Not only are the whites suffering, but the Indians are suffering as well. The salaries of the teachers have been reduced, and of course, a lower salary means that the teacher cannot equip himself or herself for the work. It can not be claimed that even the Indians are receiving the attention that they ought to receive. In fact, everything seems to be just what it ought not to be. What is the cause of this deplorable condition? and what is the remedy? But, before we try to discover the cause, and the remedy, let us look at one of the points that has been raised by Supt. Harris's letter in defence of Dr. Jackson. He seems to claim that the white settlers are supposed to look out for themselves, while the Indians are wards of the government, and are therefore provided with

schools. Could there be a more audacious proposition set forth than this? Does it not startle one with its very audacity? Let the miner, the logger, the clerk, the man of small means generally, hustle for himself if he wants his children to receive even the rudiments of an English education. More than this, let the business man pay the heavy taxes that he is compelled to pay, (part of which should go to the support of a school) and receive nothing in return except pointedly police protection, and mail privileges. The whites are paying taxes, and they want something in return for their taxes. Any one who would deny them this, would argue that it is right for the central government to tax as it were the out-lying provinces, for the benefits of itself only. We are sure that Supt. Harris would shrink from such a statement as this; but it is never the point to which his logic leads him.

Now what is the cause of the present conditions? In saying what we have to say we must remember that for a long time he has been a self sacrificing champion of the best interests of Alaska, and has suffered much from the spite of those whom he has been compelled to conscientiously oppose; and we believe that the cause of the people has

suffered in the estimation of congress by many unjust criticisms. This much however can safely be said that as Mr. Jackson has had influence enough with the government to secure appropriations for his reindeer scheme, he might at least have done a little more than he has for the educational work in Alaska. He has accepted an office where it is his duty to look after the educational interests of this Territory, and he has not done it. He has neglected his duty. What appears to many to be "rainbow chasing," has so taken up his mind that he has neglected his business. What is the remedy? The citizens of Fort Wrangel have taken necessary preliminary steps. They have organized themselves so that they may secure a teacher for a private school; and further, they expect to petition congress for relief. It is now none too early to begin a petition to congress, and to bring such facts before those in power that they will help us in securing our rights. The citizens of Fort Wrangel have made the beginning; will not the other towns in Alaska join in with them? The movement to succeed, must begin now!

H. P. CORSER.

Three months 75
Sample copies 10
One year to foreign countries except Canada
and Mexico 3 00

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

Remit by postoffice money order if possible.
All changes of advertisements must be in not
later than Saturday noon of each week to in-
sure their insertion

Ed. C. RUSSELL, JR. Editor

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

L. P. Fisher, Newspaper Advertising Agent,
21 Merchants Exchange Bldg. San Francisco
E. C. Dale's Advertising Agency, 64 and 65
Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, SEPT. 6 1899

BEDDOE IN TACOMA.

Roasts Sheldon Jackson and Offers to
Meet Him in Debate—People's Mines.

"I have been fighting the Rev. Sheldon
Jackson for the last three years, and I
have offered to meet him in joint debate
before any audience in the United State,"
was the statement made yesterday after-
noon by W. A. Beddoe, former editor and
proprietor of the Alaska Miner at Juneau.
"We never will have any educational ad-
vantages in Alaska so long as the terri-
tory's education is in that man's hands.

"Why, there is Juneau," he continued,
"with a population of 3500 people and
not one school. Our people have to send
their children down here to Tacoma to
the Annie Wright seminary for their ed-
ucation.

Excuse for Jackson.

"Commissioner Harris, of the education
bureau of the interior department, made
the flimsiest kind of an excuse for Jack-
son when the grand jury indicted Jack-
son at the May term for neglect of duty,
making false reports to the government
respecting the education of the Russians
and wasting money in a chimerical rein-
deer scheme. Dr. Harris said Jackson
had not been in Southwestern Alaska for
a long time, which is just what we say,
and just what we are complaining about

It is his duty to visit us and see that we
have some educational advantages.

Figures on Reindeer Scheme.

"Look at Jackson's reindeer scheme.
He says there is enough pasture in Alas-
ka for 9,000,000 reindeer; that they can
dig down into the snow and get the moss
beneath, as the reindeer in Siberia. But
the main channel of travel through Alas-
ka is the Yukon river, which in places is
from 20 to 50 miles wide. It is 50 miles
wide at Circle City, taking in the flats
which are covered with water or ice.
How are the reindeer to get any moss if
they are traveling over the ice of the
Yukon? Are they to be sent a day's travel
to the hillsides and mountains for their
moss. The snow along the river is in
drifts from 20 to 50 feet deep.

Natives Have Reindeer Appetite.

"Jackson's reason for the importation
into Alaska of Siberian reindeer and
their propagation there, is that the na-
tives are reduced to great distress on ac-
count of having exhausted their supply
of walrus and whales. He says it is nec-
essary to import and propagate reindeer
there to keep the natives from starving,
but Governor Brady reports that last
year the Esquimaux consumed 15,000
wild reindeer and Jackson has been eight
years in getting his reindeer up to 2000
in number.

Museum is the Result.

"And the way he got his reindeer into
the country was hardly a proper one. He
purchased trinkets from San Francisco
to trade to the natives of Kamchatka for
a few reindeer and broug over enough
curios to stock his museum at Sitka. The
Sheldon Jackson museum at that place
is worth \$150,000 as a result of this little
scheme, and now tourists to Alaska are
charged 15 cents admission to see what
Jackson brought over from Siberia with
the money the government appropriated
for Alaska reindeer!"

plusive industrial, social and other "problems" in their way and which they can not evade. The public and the public schools have indeed a right to the liveliest interest in each other.

Chicago Interior June 22, 1899.

The Attack Upon Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

JUST how far private malice may take advantage of public position to libel honorable names, is a question it would be worth while to have settled. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is a man who has not been in the habit of avoiding the "bad men" who throng mining camps and seaports. He has always had the courage of his convictions, and he has placed some evil doers in position to meditate long upon the errors of their ways. But he has left enemies behind. Those who know the shameful story of life in the camps scattered all along the Alaskan shore, need not be told how the worst enemies our missionaries have had to contend with have not been the native red men but the imported white men, without honor, honesty or shame. The reports from our Alaskan Girls' Schools show that these institutions are a harbor of refuge for native girls from the pursuit of lustful white men. All our work has incurred the bitterest hatred of men without conscience and inflamed by the most brutal passions.

It is not to be wondered at therefore that when such men find themselves in position to strike from beneath the cover of official protection, they should do their utmost to ruin the parties who have stood between themselves and their unholy desires.

We note that certain parties in Alaska have taken advantage of Dr. Jackson's absence upon the high seas to attack him and his work with bitterest malevolence and falsehood. They parade figures which will catch the eye, concealing facts which would show the utter absurdity of their charges. They have secured the publication of this libelous report throughout the length and breadth of the republic by securing its distribution as press news. We have long known the character of the men who have opposed Dr. Jackson, and we know how some of them have disgraced their official positions. But it need only be said that thirty odd years spent on the frontier have abundantly qualified him for taking care of himself. Upon his return from the present expedition, whether he has been sent by the government which knows and trusts him, he will give particular attention to his enemies should he deem the game worth the candle. Meanwhile we caution all our readers how they accept these libels, sent out through press agencies for purposes best known at home; and all that we need say for Dr. Jackson personally is that he has by a long life of purity, courage and generosity made a thousand enemies among the vicious, and ten thousand times ten thousand friends among those who can appreciate honor, courage and self-sacrifice.

Alaska Missions, Schools and Reindeer.

FEW people realized when Dr. Sheldon Jackson turned his attention to Alaska how soon that country was to absorb our thoughts and become the center of our great expectations. In our most distant possessions, as nearer home, the missionary has ever been the explorer for the pioneer. Long before the discovery of gold upon the Yukon our devoted Christian evangelists had ascended its rivers, crossed its mountain ranges and prepared the way for the profitable occupation of the territory.

Ten denominations, nine of them being Protestant, have already their stations staked out and fairly equipped for aggressive Christian work. The Northern Assembly of the Presbyterian church has in Alaska eight churches with about 1,000 members, from which the federal government has selected the superintendent of education and the governor of the territory. Six of these eight churches are native and two are white, the white churches being the smaller of the ten. Our schools are scattered along the coast from the southern boundary of the territory, Dixon Entrance, to the farthest inhabited point to the north, Point Barrow; and wherever we plant a mission we establish a school. The school system of Alaska is under the control of the federal government as it is in other Indian territories; but most of the schools hitherto aided have been established by the churches, which had more faith in the natives than had the state. In the past fourteen years the general government has spent \$417,944 upon Alaskan schools, of which sum \$163,749 went direct to the payment of teachers, and \$26,536 to the erection of school buildings. Toward the equipment of its schools with proper apparatus for technical instruction, largely manual training, a further sum of \$36,901 has been contributed. The contract schools have altogether received during that time \$135,404, but all payments to these religious schools ceased five years ago. The religious schools nevertheless have done most for the natives, since in these only are the young provided with a home as well as instruction.

The reindeer herds are flourishing, and have already taken longer journeys in their new habitat than they ever did in the old, as is shown by the late government report. The herds in the care of the missions suffered less from disease than those under the direct care of government employes. As related in the June number of Harper's Monthly it was these imported deer which saved the lives of eight hundred sailors imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow. The missions, the schools and the reindeer will give us soon a new Alaska. And we shall owe the virtue and prosperity of that state, under God, to Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

longer journeys in their new habitat than they ever did in the old, as is shown by the late government report. The birds in the care of the missions suffered less from disease than those under the direct care of government employes. As related in the June number of Harper's Monthly it was these imported deer which saved the lives of eight hundred sailors imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow. The missions, the schools and the reindeer will give us soon a new Alaska. And we shall owe the virtue and prosperity of that state, under God, to Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Not Power But Pureness.

IN the very heart of Rome one comes upon the ruins of the mausoleum of Augustus. It is a wonder that Byron whose imagination was so stirred by the Coliseum, wrote little or nothing of this once proud resting place of the Cæsars. When it first was reared it stood in the center of the city's great pleasure gardens, as New York placed the tomb of our great general where the multitudes of holiday seekers must drift past it. So here between the hills upon which her hereditary patricians lived and the historic river which flowed by its marble embankments and pillared quays, amid a forest of sub-tropical trees and surrounded by elaborate gardens of choicest plants, rose the great pile which

TERIOR

The Atlantic
783

EDITORIAL TOPICS.

The Public and the Public School.

JUST now is the time when the schools of the country are most of all in evidence. "Commencement" days are for Americans great days of the year. It is a happy country of which this can be said. There is no other country in the world where this so significant and characteristic usage prevails as in our own country.

But it is not the colleges and universities only which invite the public to come in and share with them in the celebration of these annual educational festivals. Academies also, normal schools, high schools, and the better public schools generally, have much the same way of recognizing, and of cultivating the public interest in the work, and the results to date of the public education. Who invented school "commencements" we do not know. One "'specs they grow'd," they have come to be and to prevail all over the country so naturally. But then there is no other country where they "grow" so naturally as they do here.

One might devote a highly important chapter in American history to the subject of the character and influence of college and other "commencements." There have been times, nor is the time yet passed, when college towns on commencement days have seemed to be little short of the capitals of the world, at least the world of letters and science and culture and prospective eminence. The amplest halls, the largest churches are crowded. What inspiration in the music; how consciously sweet the flowers; how lovely the white dresses; how superb the aspect of the in-crowding audiences—parents, brothers and sisters, sweethearts it may be, and friends; how animated the general expectancy; how curiously brightened the faces of almost every one present; how generous and quickly responsive the sense of approbation; how splendid the bearing of those about to do, so publicly, their parts and to receive their well-earned honors; and how touched with a peculiar pathos, too, are the hearts of not a few, as they can not help looking beyond the gleam and glory of the hour and think of these more or less adequately disciplined and trained boys and girls, young men and young women, as about to be thrust forth and take a hand for themselves in the increasingly stressful problems of real life that are waiting for them.

For many reasons, the public and the public schools are justified in the keen interest which they have in each other, and which has these beautiful ways of exhibiting itself on occasion of these roseate and jubilant commencement days that are coming along all over the country, about this time.

Baccalaureate sermons, addresses, orations, no doubt they are much alike from year to year; but certainly there are pretty distinctly qualifying differences. They do not "pitch the tune" at exactly the same key from year to year. In a high school commencement program that lies before us, the topic of one of the young lads' oration is, "High Explosives." The theme is a good one. But a few years ago, what boy would have thought of it! High explosives—come to think of it—how many of them there are, sure to be met with along the paths of high endeavor as the new century will confront the new generation. And what all-round and consummate training and culture, especially the firmest self-culture, will be wanted in meeting and handling all highly-explosive industrial, social and other "problems" in their way and which they can not evade. The public and the public schools have indeed a right to the liveliest interest in each other.

The Attack Upon Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

JUST how far private malice may take advantage of public position to libel honorable names, is a question it would be worth while to have settled. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is a man who has not been in the habit of avoiding the "bad men" who throng

leaguere city.
thus helping to bring the war to an end a little sooner, and averting an untold amount of wretchedness and suffering. The decision acquits the generals of guilt, having accepted the inevitable.

Chicago Interior Aug 10, 1899 EDITORIAL TOPICS

Jackson and the Grand Jury.

THE attention of the Alaska grand jury was called to the fact that the canneries had obstructed the rivers at their mouths with their nets, thus depriving the natives of the means of subsistence, and preparing a famine for this winter, of which many of them will die, next winter. The natives gave the alarm. Protests were made. The act of the canneries is in violation of explicit law. The only allusion the grand jury made to the natives was to say that "by day they catch the ermine and by night chase other vermin." They said not a word in regard to the enforcement of the laws for the protection of the people. They were blind to notorious defiance of the laws on every hand. Instead they produced a low-flung screed, appealing to the Secretary of the Interior to give them control of the education of the natives, for whom they have only profound contempt.

The little city of Jeneau is as wealthy per capita as any city in the Union. No city has a larger proportion of tributary wealth. The grand jury complains that Dr. Jackson has not provided the city with sufficient educational facilities—that 200 children had to be sent away to be educated. One would suppose, if the statement be true, that the \$200,000 per annum thus expended abroad would have given them pretty good schools at home. The jury charge Dr. Jackson with mendacity, with employing his time in junketing trips after reindeer which animals the jury severely condemn, and winds up with an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior to "relieve Alaska of the incubus of an official who enjoys neither the respect nor the confidence of any considerable portion of her people, white or native."

The Post-Intelligencer of Seattle took up the cry viciously but weakly. It is the weakest paper of its size I ever saw. After attacking Jackson in the style and manner of the grand jury, it proceeded to criticise his reports to the government.

Beginning with 1892-3, which are the first reports at hand to the editor of the Post-Intelligencer, the only explicit statements made in the reports are those covering the schools and their location, the enrollment, and the name of the surrounding Indian tribe. There is no statement of the relation of enrollment to the local population, and no statement of the relation of the daily attendance to the enrollment. There is no statement of the proportionate cost of each school, no statement of the value of buildings and property, no statement of the number of school days or months, no statements of the specific increases or decreases of expenditures in the succeeding years.

Dr. Jackson's total allowance for the work thus laid out was \$1,200, a year. He was not furnished with a single clerk, or assistant in any capacity. It would have required a bureau of statisticians beside the census takers.

I knew that this general assault could not proceed far without exposing the animus lying back of it. The Post-Intelligencer made only one effective point. It was a point that was goading the puffing and perspiring editor while he tried to pump wind out of a vacuum. At last he blurted it out. It is as follows:

Fight against the "liquor drinking proclivities" of the Indians dominates all reports, to the partial exclusion of the serious matters of systematic education, a large proportion of the teachers' reports closing with words similar to the following, which was taken from the statement of Teacher C. C. Solter, of the Kadiak district:
"As intemperance is so rife in nearly all Alaskan communities it is a source of special gratification to the teacher that the school children have all signed a promise not to taste any intoxicating liquor of any kind until they are twenty-one years of age. They show much pride in being called 'temperance boys and girls,' and sport their blue ribbon badges."

"To the partial exclusion of the serious matters of systematic education." Oh! the grand jury's and the Post-Intelligencer's idea of the way to educate a native is to fill him full of cheap whiskey. That is "systematic." That accomplished, the pilfering of his property and the debauchment of his family are simple and easy proceedings. The native is held up to ridicule by a jury who was sworn to protect him; his supplies of food for the long and cold winter are shut off; and Jackson must be put out because his teachers try to prevent the last act of the brutal tragedy.

The trouble with Jackson began with the protection of the native girls in his schools. There was an influential New York politician who had a roystering and worthless son. He went to President Arthur and induced the President to take him off his hands by sending him to far off and obscure Alaska. The fellow knew no law, nor anything else but what he had picked up in his favorite haunts. Arthur appointed him United States Judge for the territory! That shows what Arthur knew of Alaska. The judge's first observation of the situation in his new hailiwick was the obstruction which Jackson had set up to the judge's idea of a "good time." So he resolved—he and the grand jury—to drive him out of the country. The facts came to the knowledge of President Cleveland and he instantly and vigorously kicked the whole disreputable gang out of office. They then and there swore vengeance against Jackson, and have been howling on his track from that day to this.

I replied to the grand jury and to the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle. It is of no use to appeal to such people from the basis of good morals. Men who have no more principle or ordinary common sense than to ask for the removal of an official because he opposes the liquor traffic among the natives, must be shown the error of their ways from their own standpoint. Therefore I told them they had laid themselves out upon the political stretcher. It is not conceivable that the Administration should be influenced by men of their record and of their present avowed purposes.

The people of Alaska have good reason to complain of governmental neglect. Nobody, we may say, knew anything about Alaska, previous to the discovery of gold, or cared anything about it. The sole advocate it had in Washington was Sheldon Jackson. When the rush came it was not possible for the government to keep up with the procession—any more than it was to keep up with the Forty-niners. Congress will undoubtedly, at its next session, redress the grievances of the Alaskans, and give them such local powers of taxation and of administration as they need.

There Was No Singing.

DR. JACKSON

Seattle Daily Times

His Indictment Due to Prejudice.

July 13, 1899.

A Partial Detail of the Workings of the Jury System in Alaska.

Frank P. Myers
Port Townsend, Wash

Special Dispatch.

PORT TOWNSEND, Thursday.—According to late advices from Alaska the recent arraignment of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, by the grand jury, does not meet with the approval of the better class of people and those familiar with the work of Dr. Jackson covering a period of many years. It is claimed by this class that the grand jury was composed of both political and personal enemies of Jackson, the heads of corporations and saloon keepers, the latter class, who owing to their business, have been antagonistic to the missionary element and have been violators of the law until July 1st, when the prohibitory restrictions were removed. The latter class, or their sympathizers, have predominated our grand juries since the passage of the organic act extending civil law over the district of Alaska, and at almost every session of a grand jury an effort was made to bring discredit upon missionaries and their efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, and the arraignment of Dr. Jackson was simply following up precedents, and is nothing new, but from the fact that Alaska during the past few years has been attracting considerable attention, it was given more prominence through the press of the country.

As far back as 1885 Dr. Jackson, who was recognized as the head of the missionary element, was arrested at Sitka on some trumped up charge and thrown in jail. It was generally known that he was going East, but the warrant for his arrest was not served until he boarded the monthly steamer and just before the gang-plank was pulled in the warrant was served and the steamer departed taking his baggage, which the arresting officer refused to give him time to bring ashore. An examination before the United States Commissioner revealed the fact that there was no foundation to the charge and he was dismissed, but his enemies had the satisfaction of humiliating him and delaying his Eastern trip one month.

They also claim that the recent arraignment of Jackson was brought about through the direct efforts of ex-Gov. A. P. Swineford, foreman of the grand jury, who is a personal and political enemy of Dr. Jackson of long standing, dating back as far as 1888, and originated over political matters.

When Swineford appeared in Alaska clothed in the official garb of Governor, a general clamor was made to have Jackson removed as educational agent. Swineford, in order to ride upon a popular wave, as he thought, just before starting for Washington City, announced that upon his return he would have Dr. Jackson's pollitic scalp. This declaration was hailed with joy by the anti-missionary element and the saloon element, but they were doomed to disappointment. Upon Swineford's arrival at Washington City, it is said, he made a demand for Jackson's removal, but some of his Senatorial friends called his attention to the fact that he had not been confirmed and further, that if he did not drop his fight on Jackson the chances were that he would not be Swineford returned to Sitka and appeased the people by stating that Jackson's removal would follow, but he has held the position of educational agent ever since through both political administrations, and it is said, that Swineford being made foreman of the grand jury gave him his first opportunity to arraign Dr. Jackson in an official manner in drafting the grand jury report.

It is a well known fact that while Dr. Jackson is the educational agent for Alaska, for the past seven or eight years the schools of Southeastern Alaska have been under the direct supervision of Mr. Hamilton assistant educational agent for Alaska. Mr. Hamilton resides in Washington City and makes an annual tour of inspection of the schools, while Dr. Jackson's field of labor has been in the western portion of Alaska, while all of the schools are under the direct supervision of Commissioner of Education Harris at Washington City.

While it is claimed the present condition of the Government schools of Alaska may not now be what it should, yet up to the time of the great rush northward no complaint could be made. The fact that the workings of the Government are slow in all matters of that kind and the annual appropriations for schools in Alaska have not kept pace with the demands of the country, is perhaps where the fault lies, instead of with the educational agent, as charged by the grand jury, and which the Government will remedy in the course of time.

Since the time of the establishment of civil government in Alaska, each and every grand jury in their reports have made recommendations which have accorded with the individual ideas of the foreman and a few members of that body, until they have become "rheastfully" with the department and little attention paid to them, also from the fact that the grand juries have failed to return indictments against open violators of the prohibitory liquor laws.

In most places a grand jury is supposed to be composed of representative men, but such is not the case in Alaska. Representative men in the North have not the time to serve on juries and always manage to be excused, consequently the reports of that body do not reflect the sentiments of representative men, as is evidenced from the disapproval by leading men of Alaska to the arraignment of Dr. Jackson.

As an illustration of the workings of the grand jury system in Alaska the following which came under the personal observation of your correspondent, is given.

A newspaper publisher who had incurred the displeasure of certain officials by exposing their personal sins was arrested and re-arrested for criminal libel and at the annual convening of the grand jury he was under several thousand dollars bonds with thirty-six counts of libel charged up against him. The officials spent several days trying to convince the grand jury that he should be indicted. As an inducement they used the argument that by indicting the editor on one count they would place themselves right with friends East and in Oregon and after the indictment they would use their influence to have him acquitted. This seemed to strike the grand jury favorably so the foreman and several members of the jury made an appointment to meet the editor at his office privately at 12 o'clock at night. At this meeting the jurors stated they wanted to stand in with the officials and did not want to do him an injury and further stated that a petty jury could not be found in Alaska that would convict the editor, consequently no harm would result and the officials would be satisfied. The editor replied that he believed in bending the officials at every mark in the road, that the grand jury could do as it pleased, but if a true bill was returned against him on any one of the thirty-six counts he would have the foreman of the grand jury and seven other members of that body arrested before the sun went down the next day for smuggling whiskey from British Columbia into Alaska. The grand jury the next day adjourned without indicting the newspaper man.

Another instance was where a man was indicted for attempt to commit rape, was tried before a jury on that charge and the jury returned a verdict of burglary and the court sentenced him to two years in the Sitka jail.

Many other instances of a similar character could be cited which would tend to show that the jury system of Alaska is unreluctant and that grand juries are not composed of representative men, and as a result their recommendations and arrangements will not carry much weight, and especially the treatment of Dr. Sheldon Jackson known in Alaska during the past few years shows for itself and will give the high commendation of non-partisan persons who may take the time to investigate the matter.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Washington, D. C. June 25, 1899.

To the Editor of the
Post Intelligencer,
Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Editor:

A copy of the Post Intelligencer has been shown to me containing your editorial of June 15, 1899, concerning Doctor Jackson and the alleged report of a grand jury sitting in Juneau.

From the telegraphic summary I inferred that the alleged report of the grand jury was a hoax, because it did not deal with specific charges and with a statement of detailed facts after the prescribed form for such grand jury reports. Besides no names of grand jurors were mentioned, and it is always of the first importance to know the personnel of the grand jury making such a report.

Inasmuch as I am in receipt of monthly reports of attendance from all of the schools of southeast Alaska I can not understand that any person resident there could say that the white schools of that portion of Alaska are insufficient for the population. There are five schools for white children supported by this Bureau, one at Sitka, one at Juneau, two at Douglas, and one at Skagway (the last named partly supported). The average daily attendance in the white school at Sitka beginning with September, 1898, and ending April, 1899, has been only 21 pupils for the eight

months. The average daily attendance of pupils at the school in Juneau for nine months, from September to May, inclusive, has been 28 pupils. That in school Number One, in Douglas for eight months has been 47; and a daily attendance of 13 is reported in school Number Two, during the six months from September to February, inclusive.

With the exception of Douglas Number One, and the new school at Skagway, the attendance on the white schools in southeast Alaska is scarcely up to the average of attendance at a good country school anywhere in the United States. And very many rural schools in each State of the Union have an average attendance for a large portion of the year of 50 pupils each and more.

The average attendance in the eight months reported of school Number One, in Douglas, for the school year of 1897-98 was only 28 pupils. The great increase for the present year (from 28 pupils to 47) has been noted and arrangements have been made to send an additional teacher and open another room the coming scholastic year.

Each town in southeast Alaska has a local school committee and there is a superintendent, Mr. W. A. Kelly, who with the committees keep this Bureau informed as to the condition and needs of the schools of that section.

In this connection I would say that the five white schools of southeast Alaska, mentioned above, are the only white schools

supported by the United States government although there are many schools established by that Government for the Indians in the several Territories and for some of the States, the annual appropriation for the same being something between two and three millions of dollars. It is understood by Congress that settlements of white people do not need, as a general thing, appropriations from the federal treasury for the support of their schools, but are prompt to establish their own schools and maintain them. But savages and half-civilized people need help in this matter. Their schools are established and subsidized with a view to giving them a use of the English language and some useful trades, if possible, in order that they may make themselves helpful to white immigrants and thereby help themselves.

Aside from this evident lack of knowledge as to the condition of Government schools in southeast Alaska and to the policy of the Government, I did not suppose that a grand jury could be found in any State, Territory or district, which would go out of its way to criticize an experiment which it could not by any possibility have any personal experience of in the way of inspection or otherwise. The reindeer experiment, which is provided for from year to year by the general Government, is carried on at a distance of from 2,100 to 2,700 miles by sea from Sitka, and the experiment instead of being a failure as stated in the alleged grand jury report, is a success in all the main particulars. About 700 deer

have been imported from Siberia and these have increased to something over 2,000 deer and are now located in eight herds, and quite a number of Eskimo apprentices have acquired remarkable skill in herding and caring for and raising these animals, and also in training them for harness. As these deer are larger and stronger than the deer raised in Lapland and Finland it has been ascertained that they are better adapted for carrying freight than the reindeer which serves so well the people of northern Europe.

Something like nine-tenths of the Territory of Alaska is covered with the moss that supports the reindeer. The coast regions of the southern half and the river valleys have passed beyond the moss stage of development and can produce trees and grass. ~~where there is plentiful moisture and sufficient heat the moss creates a soil or humus, in the course of ages, and on this humus trees and grass can grow.~~ After this the moss ceases.

Southeast Alaska having trees and grass for the most part and very little moss, is not the place for the reindeer experiment, nor does it appear that its people are informed on the subject except so far as they read the reports published in Washington or meet occasionally with some sailor from Seattle or San Francisco who has been in the Bering Sea.

It would seem that an entirely different matter, namely the experiment of the War Department with Lapland reindeer purchased for the relief of the Klondikers, has been confounded by the

writer of the bogus report with the reindeer experiment of the Bureau of Education.

The charges of untruthfulness made upon Doctor Jackson should of course be at least pointed by reference to document and page and line, but it does not appear from the so-called report that any such knowledge is in the mind of the writer.

But I will not attempt to enumerate the many reasons on the face of this report which go to prove that the document is an entire hoax.

Very respectfully,

(signed) W. T. Harris.

Commissioner of Education.

Editorial Rooms

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL -
THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE -
THE PRIMARY SCHOOL -
EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS
OUR TIMES - - - - -
ANIMALS - - - - -

June 19, 1899.

61 E. 9th St., N. Y.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I shall publish in the School Journal, a copy of the report from the grand jury of Alaska, with which you are undoubtedly familiar. Would you not like to write an answer to it that I can use in the School Journal in connection with the report? If so, I shall be glad to use it.

Yours very truly,

Ossian H. Lang

I have written to Mr. Lang, telling him that you are now in Alaska, and have asked him to defer the publication of the report of the grand jury until after your reply shall have been received. H

Received



Aug 26th 1889
of Mrs Elliott A. Shepard the sum
of Five hundred ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ ——— Dollars

being a special contribution through
Rev Sheldon Jackson for furnishing the
Boys Ward of the Hospital at Sitka.

\$ 500 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀

H. C. Day Treas
H. C. Day att.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MRS. M. E. BOYD, TREASURER.

PRESBYTERIAN ROOMS, ~~STEWART BUILDING, 230 PROSPECT AV.~~

53 - 5th Ave

New York, Feb 21st 1885

~~P. O. Box 1036.~~

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church,

acknowledges the receipt of Fifteen Hundred Dollars
from Mrs. Elliott F. Sheppard.
per Rev. Sheldon Jackson

\$1500⁰⁰

Thanks

Mrs. M. E. Boyd
E
Treasurer.

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MRS. M. E. BOYD, TREASURER.

PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE, 53 FIFTH AVENUE

Box L. - STATION D.

New York, June 25th 1857

Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church,

acknowledges the receipt of One Thousand Dollars

from Mrs Elliot Shepard.

ap steam laundry for Sheldon Jackson

\$1000⁰⁰

Manuscript

Mrs M E Boyd
Treasurer.

Dear G. Jackson

I inclose ch. for \$1000 -
for the building at

W. Elliott F. Shepard.

Moond in Alaska -

I hope to

2 West. Fifty second Street

get down to hear you on
Monday - I have not mention

My name in your
lecture - Horni truly
M & Shepard
April 18.

Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Education,

ALASKA DIVISION.

To Dr. Sheldon Jackson

A. D. 1881

... 190

PLEASE ENTER THIS CONTRIBUTION ON YOUR
BOOKS AND IN YOUR REPORT, IF ANY IS ISSUED,

ESTATE OF FREDERICK MARQUAND, \$ 1000. =

and mention no other name in connection with it.

THE U. S.

GRAND JURY

Weekly Mining

Jackson Gets the Benefit of All Doubts.

Record Juneau

NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD

Alaska, June 7, 1899

The Largest Strike and Clean-Up--Every One in the Stampede.

Juneau, Alaska, June 5, 1899
To the Honorable Charles S. Johnson,
Judge of United States District Court
for Alaska

Sir:

The grand jury having completed its labors by the consideration and disposal of all matters brought to its attention by the honorable United States district attorney and his assistant, respectfully submit the following report, touching upon matters of general and special importance to the people of the district:

Your grand jury is conscious of the fact that it is not within the power of this court or any other constituted authority in Alaska, under existing law, to remedy the evils complained of, and refers to them only in the hope that it may be instrumental in bringing them to the attention of the higher authorities, to whom we must look for the relief this court is powerless to afford. And in submitting this report your grand jury desires to say that it expresses the sentiment of each and every individual member, it having been adopted by a unanimous vote.

First of all, the grand jury desires not only to thank yourself, and the other officials of the court for the uniformly kind and courteous treatment accorded to this body, both collectively and individually, during its session, but at the same time to compliment them upon the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

During our session we have heard and rendered 31 cases laid before us by the district attorney, and have found and reported 31 true bills. In other cases true bills were not found, principally, it is believed by us, because of the failure of the district attorney to secure the attendance of complaining witnesses. We beg leave to say, without intending to cast reflection upon anyone, that if, because of the reason stated, a very few persons comparatively, have succeeded in escaping justice, the fault is not with the prosecuting officers of this court, but lies principally at the door of committing magistrates who were not sufficiently rigid in measures necessary to insure the attendance of the witnesses upon whose testimony only could indictments have been found. We recommend that hereafter examining magistrates adopt the most stringent measures provided by law to secure the attendance of complaining witnesses before the grand jury in cases where persons charged with crime are either committed or held to bail for trial in this court, and that, if consistent and proper, they be so admonished, either by your honor or the district attorney.

We have visited the jail at Juneau, and found it clean and as well kept as is possible, considering the kind and character of the building occupied.

In the last mentioned connection the grand jury feels that it cannot too earnestly urge upon the proper authorities an early beginning in the construction of the court house and jail at Juneau, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 is now available. Unless the work is commenced within the next sixty days its completion during the present year will be practically impossible. In the meantime the government will be subjected to continued heavy rentals of buildings wholly unsuitable for court and jail purposes, and records covering many millions of dollars in value will be in constant danger of destruction by fire, because of the absence of proper fire-proof vaults, in which they may be safely kept.

The care, maintenance and treatment of insane persons is, in our opinion, one that demands the immediate and serious attention, either of congress or of some one of the departments of the general government having power to make the necessary provision. At present there is no provision whatever for that humane purpose, and this grand jury has been loaded with the admittance of other individuals in insane personages.

with a petty "border" case, turning into
loss a menace to the lives of peaceable
and law-abiding citizens. We are in-
formed and believe that this is but one
of a considerable number of such cases,
and in the name of humanity we recom-
mend and urge that, if himself powerless
to act, the honorable attorney general be,
earnestly requested by this honorable
court to embody in his next report such
suggestion and recommendation to con-
gress as will tend in the direction of pro-
viding the ways and means necessary in
the relief of the unfortunates for whom
we can now find no other asylum than
our jails.

The practice of docking at the
wharves of the towns and settlements in
Alaska, of vessels laden wholly or in
part with high explosives, is one which
cannot be too strongly censured and
condemned, though we are not sure that
there is any provision of law adequate to
its prevention. The unloading of high
explosives at wharves frequented by
people of all classes, and their subse-
quent transportation in wagons through
the principal and most densely populat-
ed streets of Juneau, and for aught we
know to the contrary, of other towns in
Alaska, is a menace to life and property,
and we earnestly protest against its con-
tinuance by the steamship companies
whose vessels ply in Alaskan waters. To
the end that life and property may not
be further endangered, we respectfully
request the owners and managers of
wharves to refuse permission to vessels
laden with high explosives to either tie
up to, or discharge cargo at, their
wharves. It is our unanimous opinion
that all such vessels should be required
to discharge their dangerous cargoes at a
distance of not less than two miles from
any and every town in Alaska; that no
magazine for the storage of high ex-
plosives should be permitted within the
same distance from such towns, and that
their transportation in wagons through
the much frequented streets of any such
town ought to be strictly prohibited, if in-
deed, there is not now any law applicable
to such an emergency.

In the hope that it may be able to
effectually reach some remedial power,
or authority, the grand jury desires to
direct attention to the deplorable condi-
tion of educational affairs in Alaska.
That the educational facilities accorded
Alaska are wholly inadequate is a notor-
ious fact concerning which there is no
difference of opinion among those who
have even a partial personal knowledge
of existing conditions. That our people
have a just cause of complaint in this re-
gard against whoever may be found re-
sponsible for the neglect which leaves
them with educational facilities little
better than none at all, cannot be truth-
fully denied. In the town of Juneau
alone there are over two hundred white
children of school age for whom no pro-
vision whatever has been made, in con-
sequence of which parents have been,
and are being obliged to send their
children out of the territory to receive
that education, which, presumably, the
authorities at Washington fondly imag-
ine has been placed within their easy
and gratuitous reach here at their homes.
The schools on Douglas Island, though
supplied with competent and faithful
teachers, are wholly inadequate as to ac-
commodation, and indifferently supplied
with the material which the government
is supposed to furnish; indeed, the
teachers are inexcessably over-worked,
notwithstanding the accommodations are
not sufficient for the attendance of half
the children of school age resident at
Douglas City, and the great mines and
mills adjacent thereto. We have good
reason to believe that the same state of
affairs, to a greater or less extent, exists
at other towns and settlements in the
district. We are aware of one instance
at least, where a school house was built,
and a teacher installed therein, in the
vicinity four miles from the nearest set-
tlement, and where there is not today a
single white child, nor yet a dozen native
children to be found, there being actually
none of the latter living within attend-
ing distance at the time the school was
established. This school has little or
no attendance, while the white children
of a very considerable village four miles
distant are altogether without educa-
tional facilities. This matter might be
considered trivial but for the fact that
the white settlement had been in exist-
ence for years before the school was es-
tablished, and the further fact that the
few native families now residing near it,
were obliged to remove from the white
settlement in order to avail themselves

... of large sums of money...
... that considerable portion...
... been utilized...
... expenses of which...
... to the general agent of education...
... points of the territory, and in...
... establishment... schools at points...
... where none were needed, indicated...
... it be conceded that the education of the...
... children of a people who...

By day catch the train...
And by night chase the reindeer...

... to be giving the preference...
... the intelligent white people who form...
... the advance guard in the practical civil...
... ization into Alaska.

It is a notorious fact that the schools...
... in Alaska, provided for by congressional...
... appropriations, are now, and have been...
... for years, practically without supervision...
... This is particularly true of Southeastern...
... Alaska where the larger half of the...
... white population resides, and this fact...
... notwithstanding the rules promulgated...
... by the honorable secretary of the interior...
... in the conduct of schools and education...
... in Alaska requires that the general agent...
... "shall give his personal attention and...
... supervision to the school work in the...
... territory." To our knowledge this gen...
... eral agent has not visited a single school...
... in Southeastern Alaska for at least three...
... years past. How many he may have...
... visited to the westward, while in pursuit...
... of the reindeer herds—a scheme which...
... would have been justified from no other...
... than that of a person looking for...
... a fortune—no one would expect him to...
... expend in expenses, packings to remote points, and...
... equally expensive publications of no...
... earthly value other than to keep his name...
... prominently before the public—we do not know.

But for the reason that it believes that...
... a large amount of money has been use...
... lessly expended, and, the truth not be...
... ing made manifest, will continue to be...
... expended under the direction of this...
... general agent of education in Alaska...
... while yet the neglect of our educational...
... interests is prolonged, the grand jury...
... would be able to refer even casually to...
... his extraordinary schemes for revolution...
... izing the mode of travel and transporta...
... tion of mail and supplies in Alaska by...
... the introduction of domesticated rein...
... deer from Siberia. But we submit that...
... his utter neglect of the duties for the...
... performance of which he is paid a salary...
... and the consequent demoralized condi...
... tion of our educational system, demands...
... more justly even a harsher criticism...
... than that which follows.

We charge that this man is untruthful, and that he has persistently included in his official reports statements concerning educational matters in Alaska which he knew to be absolutely false. He has charged time and time again in his official reports that the clergy of the Greek-Russian church oppose the teaching of English in their schools, and threaten parents that if their allow their children to learn English their boys will be taken away and put into the Army as soon as they are old enough to do duty as soldiers, whereas, the truth is, that this has always been taught in the public and private schools. We have proof of this fact in the person of one of our best educated in English, but who never attended any other than a Russian school. If he has been guilty of deliberate falsehood in his official reports on schools and education in Alaska, what retribution is to be placed on those he makes concerning the use of reindeer in Alaska? The plain, simple truth is, that each and every attempt at the use of reindeer for transportation in Alaska has been a failure. A veritable trail of pain to the trail starting to death of a large number of these animals at Forts Miles and Fort Yukon last year, in partial proof of this assertion, it is convincingly substantiated by Dr. Jackson's own report of the journey made in the winter of 1896-7, by Mr. William A. Kjelstrom, in which it is shown that five of his reindeer actually expired in death, and that the tires of the balance were only saved by the cutting down of trees to obtain moss, by which their lives were prolonged until they could be driven, without harness or sleds, a distance of 60 miles to where the Lapps of Lapland were found. Yet Dr. Jackson has the effrontery to officially assert that "The result of this trial trip is confirmed by the reports of missionaries, traders, and others residing in Northern and Central Alaska, that domestic reindeer run the better than what there have been doing for centuries in Lapland." Mindfully could a creature go further, even in the face of a threatened loss of a cherished appropriation. There is not a hunter or trader in Alaska who will not rather adjutarily give the lie to such an assertion, coming from any quarter whatever.

And, even if it were true that the reindeer can be successfully used for transportation in Alaska, why not leave the reindeer to the people to provide their own means of transport? Mr. Jackson argues together in support of his cherished animal appropriation that they will afford a good supply for his apparently much loved Eskimos of insular color, this in the face of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of reindeer ranging wild in Alaska, of which Governor Brady says "The natives kill not less than 13786 annually. Whether it would be better and cheaper to pound the gentle Eskimos by supplying them with the imported article, or driving the native annually up to their throats to be slaughtered, is a question which only a determined humanitarian like our esteemed agent of education is capable of solving. But let me be charged with no such charge, no need to say if it were there for parts of Central and Central Alaska, it fell to themselves will find abundant food, the attempt to drive them for any considerable distance over an ordinarily fixed route is certain to result in starvation and death to the animal. This is the opinion of all well informed persons who are not rooting in covetous eye toward the appropriation.

The grand jury would consider this reindeer scheme as one beyond legitimate reformation if not for the fact that the large amount of money involved in the solution of an experiment so doubtful and at the best of so little utility, even if successful, could have been, and can be expended to much better advantage. With the appropriation for schools increased to the extent of the amount which are believed to long practice through now in the reindeer experiment, and the faithful performance of duty on the part of the general agent of education our people would not now have such just cause of complaint because of the lack of educational facilities. The grand jury therefore, earnestly protests against any further appropriations for the importation of domestic reindeer, and respectfully begs and prays on behalf of a long suffering people that honorable secretary of the interior may in his wisdom see fit to release Alaska of the incubus of an official who enjoys neither the respect nor confidence of any considerable portion of her people, white or native, and whose days of usefulness, so far as Alaska is concerned, were long since buried in that abyss of time from which they can never be resurrected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WASHER IN DISCUSS PROPOSAL IS.
Grand Jury
J. H. NEAU, Alaska, J. 1897
Grand Jury
J. H. NEAU, Alaska, J. 1897

"Pioneer Missions 1877"^F

by

Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

from

Miscellaneous Papers and Letters
in the

Sheldon Jackson Collection

Pioneer Missions, 1877.

by
Sheldon Jackson D.D.

The transition from a mission tour in
off the coast of Alaska in a canoe to
one over the Rocky Mts on horse back
was sudden & great.

Reaching
home from Alaska on a Wednesday
night, the following Saturday morn-
ing I was off for the frontier stations
over the range before the early snows
should render the trails impassable.

250 miles on the D.T.R. & Rwy South
along the base of the Mts, then westward
over the Sangre-de-Christo Range, at an
elevation of 9333 feet - ^{drove} ~~drove~~ ^{drove} me to Alamogosa
on the Rio Grande del Norte River.

The next morning I preached in the
little Presbyterian Church of the Strangers.
Rev. A. & M. Darby then took me into
his buggy and drove 35 miles to At Del-
Norte, arriving just as the bell was
ringing for Church. Hastily swal-

lowing a cup of tea, I went to the Court-
Room & preached to a full house.

Getting up at three o'clock the
next morning & taking the stage we
were whirled at a rapid rate up the
picturesque valley of the Rio Grande
through Maggon Mts. Gap, along the
romantic mountain lake, San Mig-
uel, until at an elevation of 11,000
feet above tide-water we were at the
head springs of the Rio Grande upon
the Cortina tall divide.

From thence the descent was

Del, until ~~at an elevation of 11,400~~ feet above tide-water we were at the head springs of the Rio Grande upon the Continental divide.

From thence the descent was rapid over a Corduroy road down Slum-gullion Pass to Lake City.

This thriving mining town is the bishopric of Rev Geo M Darley.

The Church, parsonage & other surroundings attest his efficiency in the work.

This is the most prosperous Church in the San Juan Mining district & so popular in Lake that other denominations have not been able to get a foot-hold.

~~Tuesday morning~~ taking Mr

Darley, who is ever ready for any hard & dangerous trip for the Church, we started on horse back to cross the range to Silverton, 35 or 40 miles distant.

Turning up Hensen Creek & riding through scenery indescribably wild & grand. Noon brought us to Capitol for dinner.

Resaddling our horses, we pressed forward as rapidly as the high elevation would admit of. ^{perhaps} We were now higher than Mt Washington.

On & upward, until we were in the clouds - on to timber line, where two or three years ago, we anxiously waited to cross the range at two a.m. while the frozen carcass of the snow would bear us. and still on over great fields of jagged rock. It was a second Mt Washington on top of the first. And still our horses were painfully & slowly toiling upwards.

moments to the view before us.

No living thing is seen but the little
conies that bark among the rocks. We
seem the sole occupants of illimitable
space. ~~The~~ but we give but a few min-
utes to this sublime scene, as there is a
hard ride still before us & the afternoon
is wearing away.

Retightening
the girths to our saddles, we commence
the steep zig-zag descent. Down, &
down & down until there seems no bottom.
Down to the ~~Animas~~ where Animas
Forks Mining Camp is perched at
timber line. Down over the ^{the} thro
of the avalanche ~~every~~ that every
winter claim their victims. It is
the (U.S.) Post Mail route to death.

Not a single season since its ~~establishment~~
has passed since its establishment
that one or more mail carriers with
the mail lashed to their backs have
not started out never to return alive,
but to be overtaken & swept into Eternity
by the swift terrible snow slide.

Down we go to Eureka, whose one-
long street ^{is} lined on either side by deserted
log houses. Down past mines in-
numerable, where men delve for gold
& silver amid great privations, where
large numbers sacrifice early religion
training, integrity & manhood, and
wrecked in fortune & character find
premature graves. They swarm &
barrow in these mountains by the
thousands. Men will the Church
enable the Board of Home Missions to

has pressed since its establishment
that one or more mail carriers with
the mail lashed to their backs have
not started out never to return alive,
but to be overtaken & swept into Eternity
by the swift-terrible snow slide.

Down we go to Eureka, whose one
long street ^{is} lined on either side by deserted
log houses. Down past mines in-
numerable, where men delve for gold
& silver amid great privations, where
large numbers sacrifice Early, Religion,
training, integrity & Manhood, and
wrecked in fortune & Character, find
premature graves. They swarm &
burrow in these mountains by the
thousands. Will the Church
enable the Board of Home Missions to
follow them with the Sustaining
Strength & Consolation of the Gospel,

that far from home & Kindred & Moral
restraint, they may be saved to their
Country, their friends, their Church
& Redeemer. Below Eureka the val-
ley widens out & we gallop down into
Howardsville, catch a passing glimpse
of young men in the Saloons. It may
may be the hope of a widowed Mother
or the sons of Christian parents on the
downward road to ruin. What else
can Christian parents expect, when,
by withholding their means, they pre-
vent the sending of Christian Ministers
to such Condemnations.

Night is upon us, still we are gal-
loping on & down, until late in the
Evening we reach the Hotel at Sidney.

Counting, ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~valley~~ ~~widens~~ ~~out~~ ~~&~~ ~~we~~ ~~gallop~~ ~~down~~ ~~into~~ ~~Howardsville~~ ~~&~~ ~~catch~~ ~~a~~ ~~passing~~ ~~glimpse~~ ~~of~~ ~~young~~ ~~men~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~saloons~~ ~~it~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~the~~ ~~hope~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~widowed~~ ~~mother~~ ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~sons~~ ~~of~~ ~~Christian~~ ~~parents~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~downward~~ ~~road~~ ~~to~~ ~~ruin~~ ~~What~~ ~~else~~ ~~can~~ ~~Christian~~ ~~parents~~ ~~expect~~ ~~when~~ ~~by~~ ~~withholding~~ ~~their~~ ~~means~~ ~~they~~ ~~prevent~~ ~~the~~ ~~sending~~ ~~of~~ ~~Christian~~ ~~Ministers~~ ~~to~~ ~~such~~ ~~consequences~~

Night is upon us, still we are galloping on & down, until late in the evening we reach the hotel at Silverton so tired & sore & raw that it is with great pain & difficulty we are able to undress & get to bed. Early the next morning we are again in the saddle for we must make 50 miles & we do it.

Just after sun down we reach Animas City & are warmly welcomed by Rev. W. C. Beebe & his Church.

Mr Beebe is bishop of a district as large as the State of Vermont.

He ~~has~~ had recently returned from a horseback trip of 300 miles into the wilderness near the edge of Utah to marry a couple & preach in the regions beyond.

Our cause at Animas is represented by a neat Chapel, good congregation & an efficient Minister.

The next day after calling on nearly all the families of the congregation in the village, we were again in the saddle on our return trip. Night found us enjoying the hospitality of the Hon Judge Pickerton

On his farm, are several fine hot Springs that will some day be much visited

At 10 o'clock the next morning we were again on the road. The forests were on fire in every direction & set on fire by small bands of Utes. Two miles west of us they were destroying the fences & hay of a frontier settler. The Utes were on the war path & small bands were in the woods on either side of us. Even then couriers were flying through the country warning exposed settlers of their danger. Not meeting any of them, we rode on unconscious of our danger, & it was not until we reached our stopping place for the night that we heard of the outbreak. We rode 5-2 miles that day. The next morning it was judged best that Mr Darley return to his family, while I continued on the trail to Curay.

Reaching there the ~~who's~~ place. Everything was in a high state of excitement. The farmers outside of the village were hurriedly bringing their families in for protection. Two companies of militia had been organized, guns & ammunition distributed & a rude barricade & earth works were being hastily thrown up, pickets were stationed outside & all kinds of rumors flying from mouth to mouth.

All the families of the Congregation were visited & on Sabbath good audiences were at Church considering the excited condition of the Community.

Sabbath Night the fitful gusts of wind, accompanied with a driving rain gave warning of the coming storm & anxiety lest the Mountain passes should be blocked with snow.

Rising as soon as it was light, ^{at 7 am} at the range, ^{and found} it white with fresh snow.

Setting an early breakfast I started out to cross the range. A few miles out an unexpected difficulty presented itself.

The forests had been of fire & in some places burnt out the timbers that supported the trail ^{beds}. The storm of the preceding night had also blown a good many trees across the track, some of them too large either to remove or get over.

The only thing that could be done was to throw off my wrappings & with my hands make a new trail ^{around} the obstructions. This consumed ^{much} of the forenoon.

At one place, having forced my horse up the mountain side on some ~~down~~ some loose rocks, it started a land slide.

The stones ^{my horse} slipping out from under his feet, he quietly lay down on his side & went down with the rest.

When almost exhausted these difficulties were overcome & after that I made more rapid progress.

As I climbed upward the rain gave place to snow. Passing upward through the snow cloud at an elevation of 13000

feet it was above it & ^{at 2 pm} ^{at 2 pm}

at 2 pm it was above it & ^{at 2 pm}

all, under an elevation of 1100
the (U.S.) Post Mail route to death
Not a single season since its establishment
has passed since its establishment
Chapel, good congregation & an ef-
ficient minister.

"obstructions" This consumed nearly
all forenoon At one place, having for-
ced my horse up the mountain side on
some ~~down~~ some loose rocks, it started
a land slide The stones rocks slipping
out from under his feet, he quietly lay
down on his side & went down with
the rest. When almost exhausted
these difficulties were overcome & after
that I made more rapid progress.

As I climbed upward, the rain gave
place to snow Passing upward through
the snow cloud at an elevation of 1300
feet I was above it & saw the snow
storm raging below, while all around
the great peaks were glistening in the sun-
shine. The wind that swept across
the summit was too cold to allow of
much tarrying, so hastening down the
eastern side, by dusk I was safely
housed at the parsonage at Lake City.

A day & night of staging & ~~of~~
14 hours on the rail road brought
me home in time to attend the fall
& meeting of the Presbytery of Colorado
Very sincerely yours
Sheldon Jackson

JACKSON AND HIS ENEMIES.

Post-Intelligencer
Alaska Missionary Defends His
Reindeer Experiment.

Seattle May 11, 1899
SAYS HE IS PERSECUTED.

**Claims Introduction of Reindeer
Has Proven Successful—Enemies
in Alaska Have Not Undermined
Him With the Government—
Trusts His Case With Public Opin-
ion, Congress and the Church.**

Rev. Sheldon Jackson is back in Seattle on another reindeer expedition. Incidentally, he is on his annual pilgrimage to the north, to inspect the government schools in Alaska and supply them with stores for the ensuing winter. These stores have been purchased this year in San Francisco by Dr. Jackson and will be sent north from that city by sailing vessel, the bark Alaska having been chartered for that purpose.

Dr. Jackson last night replied in a moderate way to the criticisms that have been heaped on him by people in Alaska and elsewhere, who have no faith in his reindeer experiments and who claim that he has squandered thousands of dollars of government money in worthless errands. Said Dr. Jackson:

"For forty years I have been persecuted by these people. Still they have accomplished nothing, for the public believes in me, congress trusts me, the departments are with me and the church stands by me. As a matter of fact, the saloon men in Alaska form to a large degree the public opinion of that district. Of course they have no love for me, for I have taught the Indians civilization and Christianity and abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

"You remember that Henry Ward Beecher said that life was too short to run down every lie. That is my view of this matter. I am too busy to refute every slander that is published about me. If the people of this generation do not approve my work, I am satisfied to trust all to the opinion of another.

"There would be no advantage in bringing libel suits against the editors of the Alaska newspapers that have attacked me, I would be unable to collect judgment against them. More than that, they have no influence with right-thinking people, although perhaps a few misguided ones have been misled by them. I am content, however, to place my case with the public, with the government and the church.

"As to the introduction in Alaska of reindeer, it can be proved that it has been a success. In eight years we have imported 500 animals from Siberia and 1,500 more have been born. This makes 2,000 in all, distributed between the government stations, the missions and private individuals. We have supplied food for the Eskimos, who were deprived of their natural sustenance by the destruction of the whales. More than that, they are made to earn their living through the reindeer, which is a step in the direction of civilization.

"The 2,000 reindeer I have spoken of are situated at the following points: At Teller station, Port Clarence; at Eaton station, north of St. Michael; the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales; the Swedish and the Protestant Episcopal missions at Golovin bay; the Russian Catholic mission on the Yukon and several Eskimo settlements in Alaska.

"The reindeer will be of great benefit to the miners in getting their supplies from the steamer landings to the mines. Horses are unfitted for and do not thrive in that country. In addition, the miners of the interior have no mail facilities in winter now and will have none until the use of the reindeer is made general throughout the district."

Dr. Jackson is registered at the Occidental. With him is William C. Gray, editor of the Chicago Interior, a leading Presbyterian journal. They will sail north on the revenue cutter Bear in a few days.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FORREST.

Services From the Former Family
Residence.

The Evening Post.

New York, Tuesday, December 5, 1899.

ALASKA SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

Review in the Report of Gov. Brady—
A Defence of the Rev. Dr. Jackson.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The annual report of Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska reviews briefly the controversy which sprang up several months ago over the merits of the Alaska school question. At that time, as may be recalled, a despatch, published in Eastern newspapers, represented an Alaskan grand jury as having brought in a very severe presentment of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson for neglect of duty as the government's general agent of education. Gov. Brady defends Dr. Jackson, as all persons acquainted with the merits of the case did as soon as the question came up, and on the same ground.

When Alaska was transferred by Russia to the United States, the Governor says, the new possession was placed under military rule, and no one could assert any lawful right. Notwithstanding this, the people of Sitka organized a city government with a Mayor, Council, and other officers, and put it into operation. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis,

the military commander in charge, presided in this proceeding and encouraged Sitka having at the time some 5,000 inhabitants. One of the most pressing needs which presented itself at once was that of a school. A Board of Trustees was appointed by the Council, and the city took measures to possess itself of the necessary building and equipment for school purposes. From that time till the withdrawal of the United States troops in 1887 the city government waned and died, and with it the school. This was the only attempt at public education in the territory, if we except the schools maintained by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Pribilof Islands. The Sitka School, by the way, was exclusively for whites and creoles, the natives being considered too "unsavory" to be touched.

A Presbyterian missionary in 1878 opened a school for the natives. At his instance Miss Pauline Cohen opened a school also for white children, and those belonging to the Greek Church were allowed to attend, on condition that they should be taught by the priests one hour a day. Miss Cohen, whose compensation was obtained by subscription, stood to her task for a year, and then a Mr. A. E. Austin removed to Sitka from New York and, aided by a daughter, took up the work. In the spring of 1884 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to "make needful and proper provision for the education of the children of school age in the territory of Alaska, without reference to race, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same." On March 2, 1885, the Secretary assigned this duty to the United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson was appointed general agent of education. From that time till the present the office of education has had charge of all educational matters in Alaska. The white children did not increase to any noticeable degree until 1897. Where they were in sufficient numbers, as at Sitka and Juneau, separate school-houses were built and furnished for them; but it has never been possible to induce Congress to increase the amount of the annual appropriation above \$30,000. The work which the office had in hand consumed this amount each year, and it was impossible to build new

ers, without an increase of appropriation.

Every year that Gov. Brady has been in office he has renewed the recommendation for an increase, insisting that \$60,000 was not too much. The reasons he has urged are stronger to-day than ever. Skaguay and Dyca sprang up as if by magic. Family life assumed large proportions. The erection of 640 additional stamps at the Treadwell mines brought more families to Douglas. New enterprises in the neighborhood of Juneau multiplied family life there. Fort Wrangell had a boom in real estate, and her school wants became manifest. The discontent aroused by all this set the people to looking for some one upon whom blame could be thrown. The foreman of the last grand jury singled out Dr. Jackson as a man who could be conveniently attacked. This foreman had previously been Governor, and then found Dr. Jackson an obstacle in the way of some plans he had on hand. The Governor had gone even so far as to demand Jackson's removal, and felt confident that he had secured it. The disappointment of defeat probably increased the bitterness of his feeling against the general agent, and brought about the outburst of a few months ago. The animus of the presentment by the grand jury appears, therefore, to have been this quarrel of a dozen years' standing.

Alaska, says Gov. Brady, needs more schools and more teachers because the number of children is increasing. Those children need to be advanced, but this is impossible unless pecuniary means are provided. If Congress will authorize the larger towns to organize themselves into municipal governments, grant them power to handle their own school affairs, and set apart for the support of the educational establishment a sufficient proportion of the money received from licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, the Governor believes that the school question will no longer need to be a vexed one.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN ABSENT.

Plehardt of the Ninth Regiment
Away Without Leave.

Halifax, N. S., March 11, 1899.

REINDEER FOR CANADA.

Through the forethought, the wise planning and the wonderful energy of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Alaskans have now the benefit of large herds of reindeer that are increasing year by year at the rate of 60 per cent. Arctic and sub-Arctic Canada needs reindeer just as much as Alaska does. Our Indians in the farthest north often suffer terribly from utter lack of food. Even the Province of Quebec, in the North-Easterly section, bands of Indians perish almost every winter from sheer starvation. Fur-bearing animals are becoming more scarce, and the struggle for existence on the part of the Indian is becoming more severe. The Church Missionary Society has done and is doing admirable work among the Indians far north, and there is hardly a year that they do not appeal for help from England to keep their poor flocks from starving. The real remedy is the introduction of the reindeer.

Mr. BULMER, of this city, has long felt a deep interest in the Esquimaux. On their behalf he opened correspondence with Dr. Sheldon Jackson at Washington. Dr. Jackson, replying to Mr. Bulmer's inquiries, says that the introduction of reindeer into Canada would cost very much less than their introduction into Alaska. "You could buy herds in Lapland and on your large cattle transport steamers you could bring over the deer around the southern end of Greenland and land them on or near the shores of Hudson's Bay in summer; or you could have them landed at the Moravian Mission, Labrador." "The whole of Canada north of Ottawa has the peculiar moss the reindeer live on. Both woodland and barren ground caribou are reindeer, but it is much better to buy reindeer in Lapland that have been domesticated for generations than to catch the herds of wild caribou and tame them." "Wherever the caribou are found you may be sure it is a good country for the domestic reindeer."

It is time the Canadian Government took into consideration the introduction of reindeer; for the experience of the U. S. government has demonstrated that the introduction can be accomplished successfully and without undue expense. There are 40,000 Indians, at least, in our far Northern territories, between the Mackenzie and Fort Churchill. There are struggling tribes scattered here and there in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay stations. Hon. Mr. Sifton's attention, it is probable, has been turned already to the matter. If not, the time is opportune.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had far more than any other man to do with the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, has very kindly expressed his willingness, if necessary, to visit Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto to introduce the subject to the public in popular address or a stereopticon lecture. We may add that Dr. Sheldon Jackson is now Superintendent of Education for Alaska, resident at Washington.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the "little giant" of the Home Missionary cause, was one of the youngest old men of the Assembly.

The Assembly endorsed the plan of the Iowa brethren looking to the erection of a monument on Prospect Hill, Sioux City, in commemoration of the historic prayer-meeting conducted on that eminence in 1869 by Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Rev. Dr. T. H. Cleland and Rev. J. C. Elliott. It voted no financial aid, but assured its support, which will enable the committee to secure the necessary funds. That prayer-meeting and the meeting of the presbytery which followed resulted in the organization of five Synods, 27 presbyteries, 579 churches, having 68,650 communicants.

Harriet M. M. M. M.
May 30. 1906

Evening Journal
Hancock Mich
July 9, 1904

FINNS FOR ALASKA

DR. SHELDON JACKSON VISITS
PANCOCK TO SECURE FINNISH
REINDEER HERDERS.

TO TEACH THE ESKIMOS

Commissioner of Education for Alaska
Believes Finns Well Qualified
for Instructors.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Commissioner of Education for the territory of Alaska arrived in Plover today from Washington as the guest of J. H. J. S. berg. Dr. Jackson was the originator of the idea of bringing reindeer and his visit to the copper country for the purpose of securing a number of competent Finnish herders and instructors to go to Alaska to take care of the deer and to instruct the Eskimos in their care and raising. Five men were sent on an expedition in April by J. H. J. S. berg, which Dr. Jackson had been in communication with and it is thought that they will be about arriving at their destination at this time, and news of their progress will not be expected until the return of the expedition which took them to Alaska. Two of the men and their families

...in the in... of A...
...with the... a herd...
...driving them...
...over a route...
...by...
...Copper Harbor...
...Dr. Jackson...
...the center of the copper country...
...Alaska...
...richness, which are not...
...at work on account of...
...wealthy syndicates as...
...of the...
...Dr. Jackson's experiences in...
...under into Alaska have...
...inter... and beset with many...
...difficulties. He first went...
...Finnish... in 1877, and...
...that time and in fact up to 1884...
...was no government of any kind...
...the territory. In 1884 Dr. Jackson...
...went to Washington to urge...
...organization for the schools of Alaska...
...and through his efforts the first territorial...
...government was formed with...
...governor, courts, etc. Objections were...
...made that no one could be induced to...
...in Alaska to admit to the...
...school funds if an appropriation...
...could be made and on Dr. Jackson...
...taking himself for the position he...
...received the appointment as...
...sioner of education, which office he...
...has held ever since.

In 1890 it became evident that a great many of the natives of Alaska were dying of starvation on account of the disappearance of the herds of caribou and walrus which had constituted their food supply, and it became known that their needs be attended to at once. Dr. Jackson on a trip to Siberia had noted that the natives, who were of the same race as the Eskimos, were fat and healthy and saw that it was due to their possession of large herds of reindeer and the quantities of furs which they could sell. Could not the Eskimo be made self-supporting by giving him reindeer herds of his own?

On his return to the United States in 1890 Dr. Jackson asked for a government appropriation for the purchase of an experimental herd, but it was refused, the idea being regarded as impracticable and visionary. A sum of \$2,000 was however raised by several persons interested in the project and placed at the disposal of Dr. Jackson. The first deer were brought over that year, and in a short time the value of the movement was so evident that the government now annually appropriates \$25,000 to carry on the work.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

With careful training the Eskimos make excellent herders, but experienced travelers are needed to instruct them. Siberian reindeer were first imported here for various reasons they were found unsuitable and a number of Lapps were taken to Alaska. Many of them were subjected to the use of quinine and their frequent interment at sea had example to the Eskimos. It was decided to employ Finns. Dr. Jackson was on the point of sending to Finland to secure a number when it came to him how desirable it would be to have a man who had had experience in the Michigan copper country. It was therefore decided with Dr. Jackson's visit to Hancock to secure a man who had been out and who had been at Dr. Jackson's visit will result in others being engaged.

Dr. Jackson has been obliged to return from Hancock on account of a cough and a general want of his health, but he is expected to again take up his work in

...people among whom he has labored so many years.

Evening Journal
LECTURE BY DR. JACKSON.
Hancock Mich July 11, 1904
Sheldon Jackson of Speak at the Finnish Lutheran Church Tonight.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the commissioner of education for Alaska, who is in the copper country in connection with the obtaining of a number of Finnish reindeer herders and instructors to go to Alaska to look after the government reindeer ranches, will deliver an address this evening at the Finnish Lutheran church on Reservation street. The address will be in English, and will be explained to those who speak Finnish only, by the Rev. John Paak, pastor of the church. Dr. Jackson is very favorably impressed with the climate and resources of the copper country, and regards this as a most delightful locality in which to spend a summer. He will return to Washington tomorrow.

St Louis Republic
July 15, 1904

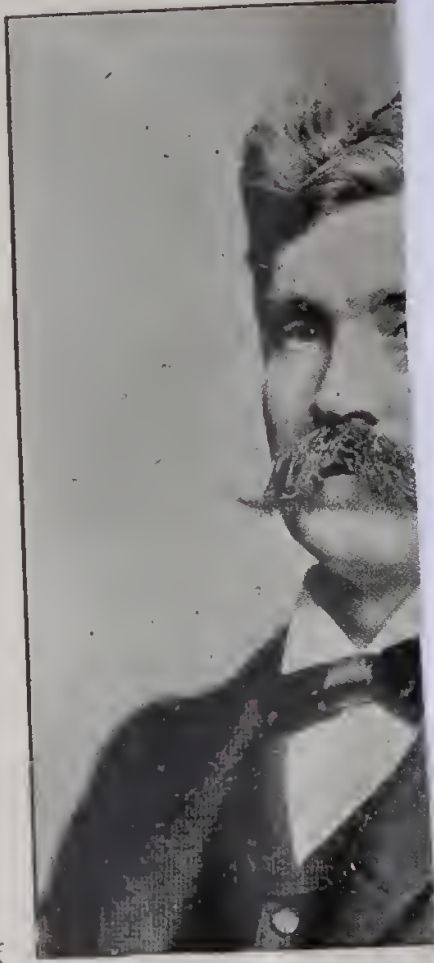
Alaskan Educator Arrives.
Doctor Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of the Bureau of Education and Ethnology

of Alaska, has arrived at the World's Fair grounds, and will be the guest of Governor John G. Brady at the Alaskan building. It is largely due to the untiring efforts of Doctor Jackson that the school system of Alaska has reached such a stage of perfection and usefulness. He is one of the early pioneers in Alaska and for several years had charge of the reindeer stations in that country, and was one of the first to import the reindeer into Alaska from Siberia and supervise the training of these animals so that they could be used as beasts of burden.

COMING TO FAIR IN CANOES.
Three University Students Have Now Traveled 830 Miles.
PUBLIC SPECIAL.

THE WESTMINSTER [MAY 26, 1906.
A MISSIONARY ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of 1897 stood for a revival of mission zeal in the Presbyterian Church.



REV. ROBERT F. C. I.

Following the financial difficulties of 1893-94, all business was paralyzed; contributions to missions fell off; the Boards of the Church were in debt; supplies to the missionaries at home and abroad were being cut off; promising mission fields were being closed; frontier mission posts were being surrendered and their congregations like sheep without a shepherd were being scattered; a feeling of alarm was possessing the hearts of the faithful ones, and many commissioners came to the General Assembly of 1897 burdened with the impression that something must be done to fire the Church and kindle anew a missionary zeal.

Under the influence of this sense of the need of an awakening of the missionary spirit, the first act of the General Assembly was to select a missionary Moderator.

The opening devotional meetings of the Assembly, the addresses which followed the annual reports of the several Mission Boards of the Church, the popular meetings that were held in their interests all reflected the rising tide of missionary feeling.

The most important and far-reaching legislation of that Assembly was with reference to the reorganization of the methods of administration of the Board of Home Missions. The subject that produced the warmest discussion was with reference to the Presbyterian building in New York City, the headquarters of the principal Mission Boards—a building that is now happily free of debt and producing an annual revenue for missions.

An Independent Weekly.

THE RAM'S HORN

110 LA SALLE AVENUE
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Entered at Chicago as Second-class Matter.

◆ TERMS ◆

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year. \$1.50 when paid in advance.

Subscribers who order change of address, must give old as well as new residence.
Always address, THE RAM'S HORN,
110 LASALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

VOLUME X. MARCH 4, 1899 NUMBER 9



Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Commissioner of Education of Alaska, and well-known Missionary.

Jackson, Pioneer Missionary, Honored at Celebration Here

100th Anniversary of Birth Marked by Schenectady, Esperance Ceremonies by Presbytery of Albany

ists and elders of the presbytery and their wives at a supper in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church.

Bridge, Unkeed

"What America needs today is more Christian statesmen like Sheldon Jackson—it was his ambition to fill America with a Christian conscience to the end that it would always be a great nation."

These were the words of Rev. Lewis Seymour Mudge, slated clerk and former moderator of the general assembly, on delivering the main address of the celebration in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the eminent missionary under the auspices of the Presbytery of Albany last night in the First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Lesley Jackson of Washington, a daughter of Dr. Jackson, attended the centennial observance.

The presbytery observance took place yesterday afternoon in the "Old Stone Church" at Esperance, where Dr. Jackson lived as an infant and was baptized, and at the First Church here last night, where the famous missionary was ordained on May 5, 1858. The principal speaker at the service in Esperance was Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, president of Princeton Seminary.

"Sheldon Jackson, the Christian Statesman" was subject of Dr. Mudge. He characterized Dr. Jackson as a man of broad vision, possessor of great faith, both in God and his fellow men, and a man of undaunted courage.

"He was a man with a definite objective," Dr. Mudge said, "and that objective was to fill America with Christian conscience to the end that it would always be a great nation. If he were alive today and was confronted with the question of Communism his answer, 'I am sure, would be 'America is safe if America has a Christian conscience.

"Dr. Jackson could plainly visualize that no party, no politician could ever lead America to her highest ideals, that can only be accomplished through the church."

Dr. Mudge dealt with the life and hardships encountered by the great missionary while he served 20 years in the west and north west and the 30 years he spent in Alaska. He explained that the missionary traveled more than a million miles afoot, by horseback and by canoe in the interest of his calling.

"His work while in the West is worthy of greatest recognition," Dr. Mudge pointed out.

"Here he established numerous new churches where before none had existed. During the Civil war he was a member of the Christian mission. The year of 1837 found him a missionary to Alaska, where he best proved that he was a great humanitarian. While here he was instrumental in abolishing the slave trade in women and children. He established two missions, one at Point Barrow and the other at Sitka. Appointed United States superintendent of public instruction for Alaska in 1885 he served in this capacity until his death. It was largely through Dr. Jackson's efforts that reindeer were introduced into Alaska from Siberia to relieve the starving Eskimos. The brilliant career of this noble character was brought to a climax in 1877, when he was made moderator of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America."

A review of Dr. Jackson's early history revealed that he graduated from Union College here in 1855. The following year he registered at Princeton Seminary. After being received by the Presbytery of Albany he preached his first sermon at Auriesville on July 13, 1856. He was given license to preach in 1857 and bent his interests to missionary work. His first mission was on the Choctaw Indian reservation where he endeavored to inspire Indians with Christianity.

Rev. Calvin H. French, moderator of the Presbytery of Albany, presided at last night's celebration and others who participated included Rev. Charles E. Green of Marlville, Rev. Allen F. Marcle of Batchellerville and Rev. Thomas S. Mutch, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Prior to the centennial observance the Elders Association of the presbytery were hosts to the min-

Presbyterian Banner

(Entered at the Pittsburgh Post Office as second class matter.)

All communications from the subscribers and advertisers should be addressed to the Presbyterian Banner Publishing Company.

Terms: Two Dollars per year.

Remittances by Check, Money Order or Draft, should be made payable to the

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

Three January Sabbaths at Alten, Lapland.

(Three and one-half degrees north of the Arctic Circle.)

BY DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

At eleven o'clock I went to the Lutheran church, which was situated on the summit of a high hill quite remote from the houses of the village, the latter being stretched along the beach. It was a plain, frame building, with a small tower and bell in the center of the gable, the galleries extending across the end and half way on three sides of the church; an altar with a plaster of paris figure of the Saviour, and two silver candlesticks was behind the second railing. The platform behind the second rail and around the altar was elevated a foot higher than the platform between the first and second rail. The pulpit was in one corner, and its floor was eight feet above the floor of the church, being reached by very steep spiral staircase. The minister came in from behind the altar, dressed in a black gown, with a large white ruffle around his neck. Facing the altar, with his back to the audience, he engaged in silent prayer, at the close of which the sexton stepped forward and placed a white surplice or garment over the black robe, and then over all a red velvet cape, which had a large gilt cross embroidered on the back. After robing, the minister continued facing the altar, while the precentor came forward and read portions of the litany, led in prayer and sang two or three hymns. At the close of the hymns the sexton came forward again and removed the cape and white garment from the minister, who then left the altar and returned into his private room, while the precentor led the singing of another hymn (there were eleven hymns sung during the service), after which the minister came from his study, ascended the stairs to his lofty pulpit, read a short portion of Scripture, and preached an animated sermon about 37 minutes long. In the meantime the sexton, who had a seat on the platform at the opposite side from the precentor, rose, put on his overcoat and gloves, took his cane, took up a copper kettle, which was on the floor near his seat, marched down the middle aisle and out of the church. After the sermon the minister again retired to his private room, while the precentor took charge of the worship. After a little the sexton returned to the church with a kettle of warm water. A stand and bowl was set in the center aisle of the church, and the water poured into the bowl, after which three women, one carrying a babe, came out of the pastor's private room, crossed the pulpit platform, and ranged themselves in a line in front of the font, on the women's side of the church; the women and men occupying separate sides. The women at the font were joined by a woman who left a pew for that purpose, and then a man and two boys came forward and stood beside the women. After the baptism of the infant, singing and benediction, the congregation dispersed.

At the beginning of the service, an amateur organist attempted to play the tunes on an old melodeon, but in the second hymn broke down; after that the precentor evidently gave out more familiar hymns, which were sung without reference to the assistance of the instrument. On the Sabbath that I witnessed the communion there was another infant baptism, at the close of which the precentor came forward and started a hymn; during the singing the sexton lighted two large candles on the altar and robed the minister with his white surplice and red velvet cape, then a man and three women came forward and stood in front of the railing to the altar. After prayer and reading of the liturgy and singing, the minister helped himself to the bread and wine while facing the altar, then turning around the four communicants drew near the altar, and the minister placed a portion of the bread in each mouth, after which he held the cup to their lips. On confirmation Sabbath, the young people who are confirmed are expected to commune together, but after that they select their own times for communion. It seemed hardly in keeping that while the minister was robed in his gorgeous vestments that he should be wearing a pair of clumsy reindeer shoes with hooked toes, like those of the Lapps.

On the first Sabbath there was an audience of about 100, the second Sabbath 30, and the third Sabbath perhaps over 100. There were Norwegians, Finns and Lapps. The salary of the minister is paid by the Norwegian government, also the churches and parsonages are erected by the government. The country is districted off into parishes with a minister to each. In the regions where the population are all nomad Lapps, the minister is required to go from camp to camp, preaching and instructing classes of young people for confirmation. The government also supplies for the districts of the country a physician and school teacher. As education is compulsory, all classes can read and write.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES

in its light.

April 13. 1907

The Lesson's Missionary Meaning

By Delavan L. Pierson

Managing Editor of the Missionary Review of the World

FOLLOWERS of Christ are never told to choose or to expect an easy road; if we were, there would be no missionaries. The fulfilment of the promise, "I am with you," did not mean absence of hardships and persecutions to Joseph, and it does not mean this to any ambassador of Christ, the Crucified One. What does it mean? Strength and courage to stand in spite of opposition, slander, false imprisonment; a peaceful mind and ability to win by fidelity to duty, in spite of all the forces of evil arrayed against us. No slander can really harm a friend of God; no imprisonment or persecution can end the usefulness of a faithful servant of Christ. "A man's immortal 'til his work is done."

Bishop Fowler tells of a Chinese Christian who studied the New Testament, and felt called of God to preach the "good news" to his countrymen. He did not ask for a salary from the mission, but went into a crowded street, mounted a box, and began to tell the passers-by what Christ had done for him. A mob gathered. They knocked him down, beat him, dragged him through the city, and threw him outside the wall for dead. Soon he revived, and after washing off the blood and dirt, asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Believing that God wanted him to continue preaching, he again entered the city, sought the same street, and began to preach. Twice his experience was repeated, and still he persevered. Then the magistrate put him in prison, and when the crowd gathered outside his prison window to jeer at him, he called out to them, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the gospel of the grace of God." The man's perseverance and love overcame, and later he was called to be the pastor of these same people.

Persecution is a sign that the Devil is being disturbed. When Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the pioneer missionary to Alaska, stood out against the vices and evil influence of the officials who were ruining the people by their unprincipled practises, these men put him in jail under false charges, and did their utmost to snuff out his light. But Sheldon Jackson remained faithful, and became the greatest human force for the salvation of Alaska.

Thousands of missionaries have, in similar ways, suffered at the hands of evil-doers, but have remained true in the midst of every trial. *A prison may offer better opportunity for preaching than a pulpit.*

"But the Lord was with Joseph." That makes the palace and the dungeon equally a place of peace and of service. "He who stays his mind on his ever-present, ever-energetic God," said David Livingstone, "will not fret because of evil-doers."

References: "China's Book of Martyrs," Luella Miner; "Men of Might in India Missions" (Ziegenbalg), H. B. Holcomb; "Prison Reform in Japan," Missionary Review, September, 1899.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES

April 20. 1907

The Lesson's Missionary Meaning

By Delavan L. Pierson

Managing Editor of the Missionary Review of the World.

JOSEPH'S fidelity and loyalty to God bore fruit. Even a heathen monarch was compelled to testify to the power of God as manifested in Joseph. Pharaoh said: "Can we find such a one as this, a man in whom the spirit of God is?" No, heathenism does not produce such men, and non-Christian nations are finding it out. Chang-chih-tung, the Chinese Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, a man who governs more people than there are in Japan, recently issued an edict to the effect that the Christian New Testament should be taught in the government schools of his provinces. This follower of Confucius has become well acquainted with Griffith John and other noble missionaries, and he has become convinced that Western civilization and morality are founded on the teachings of Christ; his people therefore must study them.

Missionary history is full of instances that parallel the experience of Joseph. God's servants go to foreign lands, suffer unmerited trials, remain faithful, and are finally exalted to positions of power. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the venerable Presbyterian missionary to China, so proved his intelligence and power in the days of hostility that he was made the president of the Chinese Imperial University at Peking. Alexander Mackay of Uganda, from being ignored and persecuted, became the great predominating influence in the kingdom. Many years ago, when Christians were expelled from Japan, the government issued an edict forbidding all foreigners to enter the country and declaring that should the foreigners' God himself come to those shores, he would pay the penalty with his head. To-day Christians have been elevated to positions of highest authority, and many of the despised foreigners have been the greatest factors in forming the new Japan. Guido F. Verbeck, one of the missionaries, founded the Imperial University of Tokio and served as confidential adviser to the government for fifteen years. Sheldon Jackson, the persecuted missionary of pioneer days in Alaska, has been the most powerful human agent in the salvation of the Indians and Eskimos. For many years he has been the United States Commissioner of Education in Alaska.

These men, like Joseph, give God the credit for their achievements, and honest heathen are led to testify to the power of God. Marquis Ito, Japan's great statesman, says: "Japan's progress and development are largely due to the influence of the missionaries." Chulalongkorn, the progressive king of Siam, testifies: "American missionaries have done more to advance the welfare of my country and people than any other foreign influence."

These testimonies might be multiplied. Joseph's Egyptian name, Zaphenath-paneah, may be translated, "The Saviour of the World." To-day missionaries in India, Japan, China, Persia, Armenia, become the saviours of the people in times of plague and famine. But they are working to save these multitudes from a fate far worse than physical starvation—to famished millions they are giving the Bread of Life.

References: "Verbeck of Japan," Wm. E. Griffis; "Holding the Ropes" (Chapter of Testimonies), Belle M. Brain; "Men of Might in India Missions," H. B. Holcomb.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Table of Salaries received by Sheldon Jackson 1858-1908

| Year | Time | Board of Home Missions | Government | Total Salary | Recommended by | Field Designated |
|--------|--|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1858 | 12 Months | \$200. + Board | | \$200 + Expenses | Presbytery Albany | Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation |
| 1859 | " | \$300. | | | " Winnebago | La Cresent, Hokah + Vicinity |
| 1860 | " | \$250. | | | " Chippewa | La Cresent + Houston Minn |
| 1861 | July 15 - Dec 31 | \$94 | | | " " | La Cresent Minnesota |
| 1862 | Jan 15 - July 15 | \$94 | | | " " | " " |
| 1862-3 | 12 Months | \$188 | | | " " | " " |
| 1863-4 | " | \$175 | | | " Awatonna | Rochester and Vicinity |
| 1864-5 | " | \$225 | | | " " | " " |
| 1865-6 | " | \$300 | | | " Southern Minn | First Church Rochester Minn |
| 1866-7 | " | \$850 | | | " Esota | " " " |
| 1867-8 | (Nov + Dec) | \$150 | | | " " | Making Addresses before Synods + Churches |
| 1869 | July 1 12 Mos | \$1500 | | | " " | District Missionary for Neb. Colo + Wyo |
| 1870 | | | | | | |
| 1871 | | | | | | |
| 1872 | Oct 1 12 Mos | \$2000 ⁺²⁴ | | | Synod Colorado | Synodical Missionary to preach the Gospel to feeble Chs and Congregations + to perform any other duties that may aid the work + build up the Churches + |
| 1873 | " | \$2000 | | | " | District Missionary |
| 1874 | " | \$2000 | | | " | " |
| 1875 | " | | | | " | |
| 1876 | " | \$1750 | | | " | Synodical Missionary |
| 1877 | " | \$1800 | | | " | " |
| 1878 | " | \$1800 | | | " | " |
| 1879 | " | \$1800 | | | " | Missionary |
| 1880 | " | \$1800 | | | " | " |
| 1881 | " | \$2500 | | | " | Missionary to feeble Chs New Mex + Arizona |
| 1882 | | | | | | Was in the office in New York |
| 1883 | | | | | | editing "Presbyterian Home Missions" and working for Alaska + holding Mission Meetings |
| 1884 | April 1 st 12 Mos | \$1500. | April - Dec | \$986 ¹⁵ | Presbytery Alaska | Church + Congregation Sitka Alaska |
| 1885 | | | | \$986 ¹⁵ | | United States Bureau of Education 1885 to the present time |
| 1886 | Oct 14, 1885 to Oct 1, 1886 | \$1200 | \$1200. | \$2400. | | For Services |
| 1887 | April 1 st to Oct 1 st | \$600. | \$1200. | \$1800. | | |
| 1888 | Feb 1 st 12 Mos | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | Presbytery Alaska | Missionary to Blank Church |
| 1889 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " feeble " Churches |
| 1890 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " " " |
| 1891 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " feeble " " |
| 1892 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " " " |
| 1893 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " " " |
| 1894 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | Presbyterial Missionary |
| 1895 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | Missionary to feeble (Blank) Churches |
| 1896 | | \$1200. | \$1200. | \$2400. | " | " " " " |
| 1897 | | \$500. | \$2000. | \$2500. | " | " " " " |
| 1898 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1899 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | Presbyterial Missionary |
| 1900 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1901 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1902 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1903 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1904 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1905 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | " | " " " " |
| 1906 | | \$500. | \$2500. | \$3000. | Presbytery of Colorado | " " " " |
| 1907 | | | \$2400. | \$2400. | | |
| 1908 | | | | | | |

At 4.25 the next morning, having taken on board Koharri, the leading deer-man at the village, and two interpreters, we got under way for Senavine Straits. At 5.45 we passed Cape Mertens, a high, steep mountain, with three summits, 1,014 feet high. This cape forms the southern limit of Tchetchikouyoune Bay. At 6.12 a. m. we passed between Nouneangan, a small, rocky islet rising perpendicularly from the seas 80 feet, then sloping up to an elevation of 386 feet, and Tchirklook, an island 6 by 3 miles in extent and crowned with a number of peaks ranging from 500 to 1,800 feet high. Rounding the northeastern end of this island, we steamed through Yerguine Pass, and at 7.13 a. m. entered Senavine Straits. These straits are a body of water 30 miles long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 6 miles wide, lying between the mainland on the west and the Arakamtchetchene and Tchirklook Islands on the east. The opening had been noticed by Bering, Cook, and Sarytscheff, but Captain Lutke was the first to explore it. It was named af his ship. At 7.28 a. m. we were rounding Cape Paguelune, the southwest point of Arakamtchethen Island. This island is 16 by 8 miles in extent and contains several small, native settlements. It has several high peaks, the greatest elevation of which is Tinmai, 1,809 feet high. A southeast storm setting in, at 8.30 a. m. the Captain turned southward and at 10.30 anchored in Glasenapp Harbor, under Cape Yerguine, for

shelter. The harbor is well sheltered from all winds and sea and convenient for procuring water, quite a blessing in this region. Glad enough were we to find safe anchorage here from the storm and rough water in Senavine Straits.

While lying here, some five or six natives boarded the vessel. They had hardly landed on deck before they began their incessant pleading for "kow-kow" (bread). A bucket of bread was given them and a shelter from the storm proffered, if they desired to remain with us. The Captain engaged them to gather reindeer-moss for the animals he had on board. These natives embraced the opportunity readily, to earn a few biscuits of hard bread. Having gone ashore, they returned in a very short space of time with a dozen well filled baskets of reindeer-moss. Understanding that the island was well covered with reindeer food, the Captain made inquiry of the interpreters why these natives did not have reindeer. He was given the following rather romantic narrative of these now poor, miserable, half-starved people and outcasts from the Eskimo and neighboring tribes.

"A very long time ago, before my father was a boy, the people on this island had plenty of deer, more deer than we can count on our fingers and toes together--a heap more. In those days these people were never hungry. They did not steal then, either, but now they are always hungry, and if not sharply

watched will steal plenty very quick."

The next question asked was, "How did they lose their deer, and why do they stay in a place that gives them so little to eat?"

"Well, before my father was a boy these people had plenty of deer. Yargidigan, the chief, was a rich man, all the same as you" (referring to the Captain). There were none on the island or in any of the neighboring settlements that came up to the requirements of this rich, fastidious, and powerful deer-man. Harnessing his finest and fastest deer-team, he started on a matrimonial, prospecting tour among the deer-men of the interior. A report being current that a deer-man named Omileuth, living far up in the mountainous region of Siberia, possessed a daughter of rare and wonderful beauty--that excelled in the arts of making shoes and clothes and looking after the creature comforts of him who would be her husband--with whom none in Siberia could compare. He sought and found this wonderful woman, and in due course of time was the successful wooer of many suitors. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and feasting by the girl's people, and the happy couple started for their future home, accompanied by a large herd of reindeer, the father's gift and the bride's dower. Bride, groom, and deer arrived home without accident, their journey having been one continued round of feasting. On

the homeward journey the groom was so generous with his wife's property that at the very beginning of their married life a cloud of mistrust came over the bride. Among those who accompanied the bridal tour on their home journey were many of the rejected suitors. One, in particular, Tenisken, the chief of Marcus Bay, who (prior to the coming of the bridegroom) was the favored suitor and still was the maiden's choice, consumed with jealousy, let no opportunity slip that gave the slightest chance of poisoning the young wife's mind against her husband. Upon their arrival at the home of the groom the feast and dance were again the order of the day. Wrestling and other athletic sports were indulged in far into the winter. Yargidigan was proud of his beautiful wife. Being extremely happy and secure in his love, he heeded not the warnings to beware of his rival, Tenisken, chief of Marcus Bay. Tenisken lingered many months in the bridegroom's camp, enjoying every hospitality that a rich and happy husband could bestow. At length he took his departure, and the bridegroom awoke one morning to find that his wife of a few moons had disappeared with his friend and fellow-chief. Pursuit was immediately ordered and dreadful vengeance vowed upon the destroyer of his peace of mind and betrayer of his house and home. Swift as were the pursuers, swifter still was the flight of the guilty pair. Arriving at Marcus Bay, the pair

were warmly welcomed by the villagers, who upheld their chief and his guilty bride. To him they thought she rightfully belonged by the right of love divine. The husband, through spies, discovered the state of things in the enemy's camp and knew that his vengeance must be sought by stealth. Long he watched, concealed near Tenisken's camp. At last the anxiously prayed for moment arrived. During the prevalence of one of those storms that only occur in the Arctic (and that seldom), he, with a stone in his hand and a knife between his teeth, sought the camp. Entering the house of his enemy, he was rendered still more furious by the sight of his beautiful and faithless bride lying in the embrace of his rival. Burying his knife deep into the heart of his enemy, he offered him the greatest indignity that can be put upon an Eskimo--bit off his nose. Forcibly carrying his faithless wife out of the house, he took her back to his camp. Not until morning were the people of Marcus Bay aware of the tragedy that had been enacted in their midst. Pursuit and retaliation were ordered. The son of the murdered chief headed the party. The wronged husband, having tarried too long near his enemy's camp for vengeance, had so exhausted his supplies of men and beasts as to render him able to make but short stages homeward and to offer slight resistance if attacked. This weakened condition of Yargidigan's camp was made known to the son of Tenisken by

the faithless wife, who promised at a certain day and designated place to make her lord and master drunk and stupified from "toad-stool" wine. This she did. And when the followers of her husband were lying drunk, at a given signal from her the whole encampment were put to death and the faithless and cruel woman led back to Marcus Bay amid great rejoicing and as the bride of her paramour's son. Now was planned the extermination of the colony on that island. They had not heard of Yardgidigan's, their chief's, fate. So, under disguise, the Marcus Bay people entered their village, killed most of their people, drove away every deer, and razed their houses to the ground. Purposely they spared a few lives, upon whom the shaman (native priest) pronounced a fearful anathema.

This happened many generations ago. Yet the people dare not and will not, for fear of a similar fate, imperil their hopes for present and future happiness by associating with these poor, wretched outcasts, accursed by the shaman perhaps a hundred years or more ago. So, from affluence and plenty they and their offspring have been reduced to want and misery, and will endure until they shall cease to exist--on account of the perfidy of a woman, who, by her beauty and sophistry prejudiced priests and populace against her outraged and lawful husband and his people, making right appear wrong and wrong right."

At 4.30 in the morning, June 18th, the Captain called me to the deck to see the scenery. We were abreast of Cape St. John, Alaska Peninsula. To the south were castle Rock and Big and Little Koniushi Islands. To the southwest was Nagai Island. In front was Andronick Osland. And between Andronick and Nagai Islands the Seven Haystack Rocks stood as sentinels across the West Nagai Straits. To the northwest were Korovoin and Bouldyr Islands; while over and beyond them was the main peninsula, with its snow-covered mountains glistening in the morning sun. In the lower ravines of the mountains lay great banks of fog. Hour after hour I sat watching with unabated interest the ever changing panorama. On the right a school of whales was playing. Then a sea-otter tantalizingly lifted its head out from his watery home, to see what strange monster was passing by. About 8.00 o'clock we passed into Gorman Straits between Korovoin and Andronick Islands, heading for Pirate Cove, on Popoff Island. On Korovoin is a small settlement of two large families. They have four or five houses and a small Greek church. The patriarch of the settlement is a Russian, who claims to be one hundred and five years old. Passing to the north of High Island we were abreast of Pirate Cove. Steam was shut off, the propeller stopped with a jar, and the ship lay off and on, while a boat was sent ashore in charge of Lieutenant Jarvis. A small, high, narrow neck of land

extending out into the sea forms a small but beautiful land-locked bay, just such a sheltered and hidden retreat as might be chosen by pirates, from which to make a sudden raid upon some passing vessel. According to tradition, this was once the stronghold of a piratical and warlike people, who subsisted by raiding neighboring settlements, from whom they exacted tribute in skins, furs, and fish. They usually made their piratical raids in their large skin boats. They were bold and brave and became the terror of the Shumagin Islands. For many years the neighboring settlements groaned under their oppressive rule, until it became so heavy and unendurable that a secret combination of warriors was formed at Korovoin, to make a desperate effort for liberty. Under cover of a dark and stormy Alaskan night they made an attack on Pirate Cove. Taken unawares, the people fell before the avenging hands of those they had so greatly wronged, and the hate of years was wiped out in the complete massacre of the population, not a man, woman, or child being left alive. The place is now utilized by the McCollam Fishing & Trading Company, for a cod-fishing station.

ALASKAN SOCIETY
OF
NATURAL HISTORY and ETHNOLOGY,

Sitka, Alaska *October 3, 1887*

This is to Certify that

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.
was duly elected a *charter* member

of the

Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology.

John L. Brady President.
Cassia Patton Secretary.

No 10435



(Special Passport)

United States of America,
Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, that the bearer hereof,

Sheldon Jackson, a citizen of the United States,
United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, is about to
proceed abroad under instructions from the Secretary of War.

These are therefore to request all whom it may
concern to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation and to
extend to him all such friendly aid and protection, as would
be extended to like Officers _____ of Foreign Governments
resorting to the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, _____
Secretary of State of the United States of America,
have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of
the Department of State to be affixed at Washington,
this 22nd day of December 1897 and of the
'Independence of the United States of America.'
the 122nd.

John Sherman



CONGRESS LIBRARY



Library of Congress

Madam: Washington, D.C. December 3, 1917.
The Library has received from you

the publications listed on the
attached sheet

a valued addition to its collections for which I have the
honor to return grateful acknowledgments.

To
Miss Lesley Jackson,
Washington, A.C.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur Putnam
Librarian

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PRESBYTERIAN

- 1872 Vol. I Nos. 1 (2 copies), 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 (2 copies), 10.
1873 Vol. II Nos. 1 - 12, inclusive, complete.
1874 Vol. III Nos. 1-19, incl., 25, 27-32 incl., 34-43 incl., 47, 48, 49.
1875 Vol. IV Nos. 1-12, incl., complete (2 copies No. 7).
1876 Vol. V Nos. 1-10, " (2 copies No. 8), No. 12.
1877 Vol. VI Nos. 1-12, " complete.
1878 Vol. VII Nos. 1-12, " complete.
1879 Vol. VIII Nos. 1-12 " complete.
1880 Vol. IX Nos. 1-12 " complete.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

- 1881 Vol. X Nos. 1-12, incl., complete. (2 copies Vol. X, No. 12).
1882 Vol. XI Nos. 1-12, incl., complete.

67
11
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

R.E.

WASHINGTON.

December 23, 1897.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education in Alaska,

Office of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, dated to-day, you are hereby directed to report to him for temporary duty in connection with the duties enjoined by the Act of Congress approved on the 18th instant, entitled:

"An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor."

Very respectfully,



Secretary.

13268

Interior.

Dec. 23. 1897

Directs Dr. Sheldon
Jackson to report
to The Secretary of War.
for temporary duty
in reference to giving
relief to the people in
The Yukon River Country.

ALUMNI OF PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

No.

Gen. Cat. 1872, p.

Biographical

Name in full,

P. O. Address (187)

DEAR SIR:

Both the Faculty and The Alumni Association of Princeton Theological Seminary are anxious to obtain materials for a full and accurate Registration in regard to the lives and labors of all Alumni of the Seminary. Such a Registration will be invaluable in enlarging and making more accurate the future General Catalogue of the Institution, and for a variety of other uses. Each gentleman receiving this sheet is earnestly requested to fill the blanks with the desired information, and return it to the address given below, as soon as possible.

N. B.—In giving dates, please be particular to give the day and month, as well as the year.

- 1. Your full name, including full middle name. *Sheldon Jackson*
- 2. The date and place of your birth. *Minaville, Montgomery Co New York, May 18, 1834*
- 3. The full names of your father and mother. *Samuel Clinton Jackson
Delia Shelden Jackson*

Prof

- 4. Where, and under whose tuition, were you prepared for College? *Rev S. Diefendorf D.D. Hayesville Academy Ohio 1851
Donald McLane Glen's Falls Academy N York*

- 5. Date and College of graduation. *Schenectady N York
Union College, July 25th 1853*

- 6. With what particular Church did you first unite, and at what age? *Presbyterian Church of Esperance, N. York, October 2nd 1853 at 19 years of age -*

- 7. Did you go immediately from College to Princeton Seminary? If not, how was the interval spent? *Yes*

- 8. Length of time spent in Princeton Seminary, and in any other Theological Institution before or after residence at Princeton. *Three years*

- 9. In what year did the Seminary Class at Princeton, with which you were connected, regularly graduate? *185-8. Wednesday April 28th*

- 10. By what Presbytery (or other ecclesiastical body) were you licensed to preach? And at what date? *Presbytery of Albany in First Presbyterian Church Amsterdam N. York Thursday May 14th 1857*

- 11. By what Presbytery (or other ecclesiastical body), at what place, at what exact date, and in what denomination were you Ordained? *Presbytery of Albany (A.S.) in the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady N.Y. Wednesday May 5th 185-8. as an evangelist.*

- 12. Where, when, and whom did you marry? *Mary Tomkins, Township of Florida, Montgomery Co New York, May 18th 185-8*

13. With what Presbyteries have you been connected, in their chronological order?

Albany
Chippewa At original organization } Santa Fe.
Southern Minnesota
Colorado
Montana
Utah

14. Your different settlements as pastor, and places of service as stated supply, in chronological order; giving name of church, and dates, (year, month, and day) of installation and release as pastor, and beginning and end of service as supply; distinguishing between pastorate and supply. [Dates of installation and release can be obtained, if necessary, from the records of the Presbytery, through its Stated Clerk.] *Foreign Missionary to Chocoma, Spencer Academy from Sept 16th 1858 to March 1859.*

La Crosse, Minnesota. ~~Stated~~ Home Missionary from June 1859 to March 12th 1864

Rochester Minnesota Pastor from ^{May 12th} 1864 to Feb 10, 1869

Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for the Rocky Mountain Territories from Feb 19th 1869 to.

15. Service as Professor, Secretary, Agent, Tutor, Teacher, or other special work at any time in life, with dates of beginning and end, and in chronological order; also places of residence during life.

Residences in the Ministry. Spencer Academy Chocoma Station. La Crosse Minnesota. Rochester Minnesota Council Bluffs Iowa. Denver Colorado. Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for Western Iowa Nebraska. Dakota. Montana, Wyoming, Utah. Arizona New Mexico & Colorado

16. What works, large or small, including volumes, sermons, pamphlets, &c., have you published? Please give their exact titles. *The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*

17. Give any facts of interest, not called for by the above questions. *Organized the first Presbyterian Churches & Missions in Wyoming Utah. Montana. Arizona & Alaska.*

18. The correction of any errors or omissions in the General Catalogue of 1872 will be gratefully received.

An immediate reply will add to the favor.

The Faculty of the Seminary specially request that this Circular, after being filled up, also all letters relating to the above matters, be addressed to

REV. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, D. D.,

Secretary Alumni Association of the Seminary,

No. 4006 Baltimore Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA,

PA.

A REQUEST.

A special Alcove has been set apart in the Library of Princeton Seminary, to be called "THE ALUMNI ALCOVE," into which it is proposed to gather complete sets of the publications, large and small, of all who have ever been connected with the Seminary. It is earnestly desired that all who have been Students, Directors, or Trustees of the Institution for any length of time will co-operate in making this undertaking a complete success. We therefore respectfully solicit from you, dear sir, a copy of each of your publications for this collection. Sermons and pamphlets will be cared for, and bound so as to be convenient for reference.

Any publications given, in response to this call, may be left with the Rev. DAVID IRVING, D. D., at the Mission House, No. 23 Centre Street, New York; with Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D. D., at the Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; or sent to

PROF. CHARLES A. AIKEN, D. D.,

Librarian of the Seminary,

PRINCETON, N. J.

GENERAL CATALOGUE OF PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

No.

Gen. Cat. 1881, p. 199

Name in full, Sheldon Jackson

P. O. Address, (1893) Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR:

A joint committee of the Directors and Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary has engaged the undersigned to prepare a new General Catalogue of the Seminary. Like the last one, published in 1881, it will contain the main facts of the lives and labors of all former students of the Seminary, irrespective of the time they spent in the institution, and of their present profession or occupation. Facts, other than those which will appear in the General Catalogue, are also needed for fuller biographical purposes. In pursuance of these objects you are most earnestly requested to fill out *all* the blanks in this circular with the desired information concerning yourself, and to return the same in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

N. B.—In giving dates, please be particular to give the day and month, as well as the year.

1. Your full name, including full MIDDLE name.

Sheldon Jackson

2. The date and place of your birth.

Mirabelle, Montgomery Co. New York May 18. 1834

3. The FULL names of your father and mother, giving her full MAIDEN name.

Samuel Linton Jackson
Delia Sheldon

4. Where, and under whose tuition, were you prepared for College?

Rev S Dievendy D.D. Cayceville Academy Ohio
Donald McLaren. Glen Falls Academy. New York

5. Year and College of graduation.

Union College 1853

6. With what Church did you first unite by profession, and at what age?

Church at Esperance. (New York) Presbytery of Albany.
October 2nd 1853 at 19 years of age

7. Did you go immediately from College to Princeton Seminary? If not, how was the interval spent? Yes.

8. Length of time spent in Princeton Seminary, and in any other Theological Institution before or after residence at Princeton. Three years

9. In what year did your Princeton Seminary Class graduate? 1858.

10. By what Presbytery (or other ecclesiastical body) were you Licensed to preach? And at what date?

Presbytery of Albany. in Presbyterian Church at Amsterdam N. York. May 14th 1857

11. By what Presbytery (or other ecclesiastical body), at what place, at what exact date, and in what denomination, were you Ordained? Presbytery of Albany (Old School) in the 1st Pres' Ch of Schenectady N.Y. Wednesday May 5th 1858 as an Evangelist

12. Where, when, and whom did you marry? Give also full name and residence of wife's father, and if she is not living, the date and place of her death.

Township of Florida. Montgomery Co. New York
May 18. 1858

Mary Voorhees

William Voorhees - residing in Florida Township.

13. With what Presbyteries or corresponding ecclesiastical bodies have you been connected, in their chronological order? *Albany.*

Chippewa (Wisconsin + Minnesota) at original Organization
South Minnesota
Colorado
Montana
Wyoming
Utah
Idaho
Alaska

14. Your different settlements as pastor, with dates of installations and releases by the Pres-bytery, giving year, month, and day; also your fields of labor as Stated Supply, with time of beginning and end of each such service. (Please obtain dates of installations and releases, when necessary, from the records of the Presbytery through its Stated Clerk.)

Spencer Academy, Ind Terr. For Miss to Choctaws
Sep 16. 1858 to Mar 12. 1859 - 1864
La Crosse, Minn. Coe Miss June 1859 to Mar 12. 1864
Rochester Minn. Pastor, March 12. 1864 to Feb 10. 1869
Council Bluffs, Iowa. Superintendent of Presbyterian
Missions for Western Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming
Colorado, Utah + Montana Feb 10. 1869 to 1870
Denver Colorado, Supt. Pres. Missions for Wyoming, Colorado
New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Montana 1870 to 1882
Montclair N. Jersey Business Manager "German Mission"
Monthly New York City from 1882 to 1884.
Sitka Alaska. Supt. of Pres. Missions in Alaska 1884
Washington D.C. U.S. Sch. of Ed in Alaska - April 11
1885 to
(See Presbyterian Encyclopedia Pa 374)
Announcement of Presbyterian Missions in Alaska 1884

16. What works, large or small, including volumes, sermons, pamphlets, &c., have been published? Please give their exact titles and dates of publication.

Editor + Proprietor of "Rocky Mountain Presbyterian" from March
1872 to Jan 1882. Edited at Denver Colorado
Editor + Proprietor of "North Star" Published at Sitka Alaska
from December 1887 to December 1892.
"Alaska or Missions in the North Pacific Coast". Feb 2nd 1880.

17. Higher degrees by what institution and when conferred. *D. H. Hanover College*
Report on "Education in Alaska". December 1881 1874

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| " | " | " | " | " | March 1886 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1890 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1891 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1892 |

18. Give any facts of interest, not called for in the above questions, such as honorary appointments, &c.
" Introduction of Reindeer in Alaska 1891
" " " " " 1892
" " " Difficulties at Sitka Alaska in 1885
" The Indian Tribes of Alaska.
" Rise and Progress of the Presbyterian Church in Alaska 1884.

19. Correct any errors or omissions in the appended statement from General Catalogue of 1881.
Jackson, Sheldon—b. Mioaville, N. Y., May 18, 1834; U. C., 1855; 3 grad.;
ord. evang Phy Albany, May 5, '58, miss to Choctaws, '58-'59; k. m. La Cres-
cent, Minn., '59-'61; p. Rochester, '64-'69; supt. Bd. H. M., West Terr., '69- ;
res. Galesburgh, Ill. D. D., H. C. L.

17- Kiefer Deques + 2 Hanover College D.D. 1874
 Please return this circular as soon as possible to

Rev. J. H. DULLES, Princeton, N. J.

Please send word of any
 changes to the Librarian

THE ALUMNI ALCOVE.

The attention of the Alumni is called to the Alumni Alcove in the Seminary Library. This Alcove was established some years ago, and is intended to contain the publications of all those who have been students in Princeton Seminary, and thus be a visible and enduring monument of the large literary activity and influence of the sons of Princeton, who have done so much toward moulding and directing the Christian thought of this and other lands. It is believed that the Alumni will at once recognize the desirability of such a collection and the consequent desirability of making it as complete as possible. To this end they are earnestly requested to send to the Library their printed works, whether books, pamphlets or sermons. The receipt of these will be immediately and gratefully acknowledged, on behalf of the Library, by

J. H. DULLES, Librarian.

For Ministerial Register.

1. Name. (In full) Sheldon Jackson
2. Birth. Loc. & place Minerva New York
May 18. 1834
3. Church Name of Church and
date of reception Esperance New York
Received Oct 1st 1853.
4. Education. Institutions attended
(academy, college and seminary) Dates of
entry and of graduation or time of leav-
ing school.
5. Licensure and Ordination. Dates and
by what Presbytery. Presbytery of Albany (N York)
Licensed May 14. 1857 Ordained May 5. 1858
6. Subsequent Charges, pastoral, sta-
ted supply, educational &c, &c. [Full
account of employment since graduation
with dates and place.]
7. Marriage. Date, to whom, children
and deaths of family if any.
8. Additional Items, which should be
placed on record in the ministe-
rial register of presbytery.

[If exact dates cannot be given please approximate.]

"This brave woman, and two of her sons, perished in the war, and left her youngest son a solitary member of the family. Her death was occasioned by a fever, brought on by a visit to Charleston, to carry necessaries to some friends and relations on board the prison-ship, whose deplorable sufferings she, with four or five other ladies, was permitted to relieve. On her way home she was seized with the prison fever, and soon ended her days. Somewhere between what was then called 'Quarterhouse' and the city of Charleston is her unknown grave. Men have often wondered how her son Andrew, in his most thoughtless days, always treated a faithful minister of the gospel so respectfully, and why, after encouraging his wife in a religious life, he himself should, in his age, become a member of the Presbyterian Church. The cause is found laid deep in his childhood. His mother was a member of the Waxhaw congregation, and he had seen and felt the influence of faithful ministers when a child."

Jackson, Sheldon, D. D., the only son of Sannel Clinton and Deha (Sheldon) Jackson, was born at Minerva, Montgomery county, N. Y., May 18th, 1831. He graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1855; at Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1858, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Albany, May 14th, 1857, and ordained by the same Presbytery, May 5th, 1858. On the 18th of May, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Voorhees.

On the 16th of September, 1858, they started for Spencer Academy, Indian Territory, reaching there October 6th, and remaining until the following Spring, as missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions. His health failing in that malarious climate, he became a Home Missionary for Western Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, from 1859 to 1864, with headquarters at La Crescent, Minn. In 1864 he accepted the pastorate of the Church at Rochester, Minn., and the general oversight of the mission work in Southern Minnesota, which relation continued from 1864 to 1869. In 1869 the Presbyteries of Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Council Bluffs united in commissioning him as Superintendent of Missions for Northern and Western Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and "the regions beyond," comprising one-fourth of the United States. In 1869 he removed his family to Council Bluffs, and gave special attention to the organization of churches in Western Iowa, Nebraska, and along the Union Pacific Railway. During the year, unexpectedly receiving a commission from the Board of Domestic Missions, as Superintendent of Missions for the Rocky Mountain Territories, in 1870, he removed his family to Denver, Colorado, discontinued his work in Iowa and Nebraska, and took charge of the vast and almost unknown region of country along the Rocky Mountains, from British America to Old Mexico, and covered by the great territories of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. He remained in this work until January, 1882, when he was removed

by the Board of Home Missions to the Mission House, New York City, and made Business Manager of "*The Presbyterian Home Missionary*." In March, 1872, he established the "*Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*," elsewhere noticed in this volume. Dr. Jackson's field of work being among the exceptional populations of the country, he became the originator and one of the chief promoters of the "Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions."

In 1879, and again in 1880, he was commissioned by the General Government to collect Indian children in New Mexico and Arizona and bring them to the Indian Training Schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va. He was a commissioner to the General Assemblies of 1860, '65, '67, '70, '75 and '80. He was the pioneer minister, organizing the first Presbyter-



SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.

ian missions or churches in the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and Alaska. He was the founder of the Alaska Mission; secured the missionaries, raised the larger portions of the funds for the building, and made four visits to the country during the first six years of the missions. He assisted in the organization of the Synods of St. Paul in 1860, and Colorado in 1871, of the Presbyteries of Chippewa in 1859, Southern Minnesota in 1865, Colorado 1870, Wyoming 1871, Montana 1872 and Utah 1874; having previously organized the majority of the churches composing these several Presbyteries. Over one hundred churches owe their existence to his labors.

In the prosecution of this work he traveled, from 1869 to December, 1881, an aggregate of 315,027

miles, or an average of 26,540 miles a year. Much of this traveling was by stage coach, and some of it on mule-back or on foot, over the dangerous trails of the mountains. Several trips involved each 1500 miles of staging through a desolate and wild Indian country; twice he staged it across the plains and over the mountains, to the Pacific; twice he made trips of 2000 miles each, by stage and horseback; twice, dangerous canoe trips of several hundred miles, along the Alaskan coast, with wild Indians for his companions. To ride in the stage coach day and night, from early Monday to late on Saturday, without stopping, except for meals, was not an uncommon experience. To make a new way in the wilderness, ford rivers, climb mountains, cross the track of the avalanche and the trail of the murderous Indian; to be gaunt with hunger or parched with thirst; to blister under the semi-tropical sun of Arizona, or shiver in a northern "blizzard;" to sleep upon the ground, without shelter, exposed to the poisonous reptiles of the South; or dig a bed in the snows of the high mountains, or toss in a canoe on the waves of the North Pacific, have been the necessary vicissitudes of his work.

Dr. Jackson's wide experience, his fervid zeal, and his practical pungency, make him a very effective platform speaker, and he frequently visited the East, to arouse the Church on the subject of Missions. From 1869 to 1882 he delivered over nineteen hundred mission addresses.

Jackson, General Thomas Jonathan, was born January 21st, 1781, in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Va. His great-grandfather, an Englishman by birth, emigrated to the western portion of Virginia, and Edward Jackson, grandfather of T. J., was Surveyor of Lewis County for a long time, and represented it in the Legislature. His son, Jonathan Jackson, father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Clarksburg, where he studied law, and commenced the practice of the profession with his cousin, Judge John G. Jackson, acquiring considerable reputation. After a series of misfortunes, he died, in 1827, leaving four children, Thomas being the youngest, and at this time three years of age.

Soon after the death of his parents, he was taken to the home of his uncle, in Lewis county, and remained with him till he reached the age of seventeen years. Here he labored on the farm in Summer, and went to school three months in the Winter, gaining the rudiments of a plain English education. What he acquired subsequently was due to his stay at West Point, and his ultimate studies at the Virginia Military Academy. His orphan condition excited great sympathy among the neighbors, who knew and respected the good character of the Jackson family, and every assistance was extended to him in his struggle to carve out his future way in life and secure an honorable independence. A proof of this friendly sympathy is found in the fact that, at the age of sixteen, he was elected Constable of the county of Lewis,

the duties of which office he discharged with intelligence and credit. He entered West Point in 1812, and in July, 1816, at the age of twenty-two, he graduated with distinction.

In 1832 he became Professor in the Virginia Military Institute. In personal appearance General Jackson was tall, raw-boned, and had a peculiar stride in walking. He was absent-minded, and he would often pause suddenly, and fix his eyes upon the ground; and in riding, had a habit of slapping his sides and raising his arm aloft, whether from some physical ailment which he thus relieved, or in prayer, is not known. He talked little with strangers, and was brief of speech, but never failed to return the



GENERAL THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON

salute of the humblest person, treating all men with the most kindly courtesy. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and earnest and active in religious movements. He died in 1863, and was buried in Lexington, Va., by request.

Jacobs, John Adamson, was born in Leesburg, Loudon county, Va., in 1806; taken in his infancy to Lexington, Ky., but reared in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky.; lost both his parents in 1819; taught school in Madison county, before he became fourteen years of age; in his seventeenth year went to Centre College, at Danville, Ky.; while a student there was appointed a teacher in the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by the Trustees of Centre College, who were Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution also; went to Hartford, Conn., to qualify himself under Gallaudet and Clerc; reported for duty and entered the Kentucky Institution November, 1825,

See General Catalogue of Princeton
Thee Sem

Married to Mary Voorhees May 18¹⁸⁵⁸
Childless

Mary Helen Born April ~~18~~ 18 1861
died Sept. 28. 1861

Louisa Born Jan 1st 1870
died Oct 31st 1870

Orlia Sheldon
Elizabeth Lesley

REMINISCENCES

given at the
Nott Memorial Celebration

Union College

September, 29th, 1904,

by
Sheldon Jackson, D. D., LL. D.

The average boy has his hero. As a boy I had mine. Born and brought up in the valley of the Mohawk with relatives and playmates in Cherry Valley, Albany and Schenectady; *the three centres of Dr Nott's activities;* familiar with the border Indian wars of the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys and fascinated with the missionary labors among the Indians of David Brainard and the apostolic David Zeisberger who preached fluently in the Mohawk, Onondago and other Indian tongues of *Central New York;* *all of this region.*

Nurtured in a home refined, and ennobled by religious culture and missionary zeal, it is not strange that I caught the spirit of my surroundings and *selected as the* my hero *was* Eliphalet Nott. *the foremost man missionary* Eliphalet Nott (1795-98)!. The young Connecticut *minister* who, turning his back upon the comfort of a well established New England Congregation, pushed into the wilderness around Otsego Lake, ministering to the frontier settlements of Eastern Central New York and preaching to a handful of Scotchmen in Cherry Valley. There, where the settlements were recovering from the devastations of tomahawk and fire and Indian *massacres* *war*, he established the Cherry Valley Academy.

Eliphalet Nott! (1798-1804)!. The popular pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Albany *by* *clear* *presentation* of divine truth, *who his and strong powerful*

clothed in graceful oratory, drew around him such men as Hamilton, Livingston, Morris, ~~Goyle~~ Clinton, Wright ~~and~~ Marcey, Van Buren, Kent, Spencer ~~and~~ Walworth, ^{and a host of others} the Captaine of the New York Legislature and the

leading minde of the empire State until his church became known as the "Court Church". ^{as in more recent years during the presidency of Benjamin Harrison the Church of our fellow Aluzians & of my foster Dr Lewis Hamilton, became}

Eliphalet Nott, ^{The Reformer} whose fervid eloquence swayed vast assemblies

against intemperance and slavery; - ^{of the presence of the President & other leaders} attacked ^{in Albany} and overthrew "funeral feasts" ^{of the old Dutch Customs of} and dueling entrenched in the veneration for ancient customs ^{that linked the American Colonists with the Mother Country.}

^{destroyed dueling in New York} ^{(1804-66)!} Eliphalet Nott, the greatest of college presidents, who taking hold of Union in the days of its feebleness, lifted it up to a conspicuous place among American institutions of learning.

~~Eliphalet Nott,~~ whose profound knowledge of human nature, enabled him to take young men, whose overflowing vigor other institutions could not control, and lead that energy into lives of useful manhood.

Eliphalet Nott, ^{who,} The inventor! ^{College} as a recreation from more arduous labore, ^{ed} investigating the laws of heat and ^{brought} bringing out more than ²⁶ 30 inventions, among them the first base burning stove for anthracite coal.

It was, therefore, with eager anticipations that in 1853, I entered the Sophmore clase of Union College. For the first year I roomed and recited with my class in the old college ^{West - West} building that stood near the N. Y. Central Railway bridge over the Erie Canal.

The subsequent junior and senior years were spent on the "Hill". Being a distant relative of Dr. Nott's wife, I was invited a number of times to dine with the family and also met them in society.

The first time I was invited to Dr. Nott's house, I went with awe and trepidation, but his cordial greeting at once placed me at my ease and thereafter I visited him with the joy of a boy ^{going} to his father, ~~and~~

and in his oration on the death of Hamilton set in motion the forces that outlawed & destroyed dueling in New York

And

in 1858, when in the 1st Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, I was set apart to the gospel ministry, Dr. Nott presided and placed his venerable hands on my head in ordination.

From 1853 to my graduation in 1855, I saw much of ^{him.} ~~Dr. Nott.~~ His occasional preaching - his prayers and talks in Chapel - his lectures to the senior class so full of wisdom and practical every day common sense, his management of the students without seeming to manage, his sympathy and ready aid in trouble - his venerable appearance, all attracted and held the affections and loyalty of his students, so that the character with which my boyish fancy had clothed him, stood the test of this closer acquaintance.

And when in after years I met from time to time some of the great men of our own and European lands and measured them up to Dr. Nott, I was gratified to feel that in completeness of character - excelling in so many departments of activity, not one of them surpassed our beloved and venerated preceptor of other days - ^{President} ~~President~~ Eliphalet Nott.

-----o-----

A Record of the Commemoration June 21--27, A. D. 1895, of the
100th Anniversary of the Founding of Union College.

Extract from address of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., on the assigned topic, "Union College in the Ministry." Page 395.-- "Sheldon Jackson, of the class of 1855, was born at Minaville, New York, May 18, 1834. He took a full course of three years at Princeton, and receiving ordination by the presbytery of Albany, went at once as missionary to the Chootaws. For five years he was a home missionary at La Cresent, Minn., and for another five pastor at Rochester in the same State. From 1869-82 he was superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions in all the Rocky Mountain region. His restless activity, ardent zeal, unflagging energy, and marvelous executive talent did wonders for the extension of religion and the organization of churches in the Territories. He was pioneer, prospector, administrator, all in one. No man was more quick to see an opportunity, or more efficient to seize it. In 1872 he established a newspaper called "The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian" at Denver; in 1882 it was transferred to New York city under the name of "The Presbyterian Home Missionary," and for three years he was in control of it. He brought many Indian children from the far West to be educated at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.; and probably no other man had the confidence of the tribes sufficiently to procure these children at that date, 1879. He was one of the first to perceive the needs and opportunities in Alaska, and whatever work of civilization is going on in that remote country owes its initiative principally to him. For the last ten years (1885-95) he has been the general agent of the United States for education in Alaska, under the Interior Department. He found the natives facing actual starvation owing to the destruction of the seal and the walrus, and has conducted the successful experiment of introducing Siberian reindeer. There is little of our territory, from the

Mississippi to the Aleutian Islands, over which Dr. Jackson has not travelled on religious and humanitarian errands, and the whole broad expanse is dotted with the monuments of his wisdom and energy. "

Extract from address of Rev. George Alexander, D. D. Topic, "The Religious Influence of Union College." Pages 85-86.-- "...As a type of many others, let me trace the career of one who here received his diploma forty years ago, and who has become the most widely known missionary on the continent--tireless, dauntless, ubiquitous. First a missionary to the aborigines of the Indian Territory, then a missionary in the sparse settlements of Minnesota, then for a dozen years marshaling the Church's advance along the slopes of the Rockies, in Colorado, in Montana, and Wyoming and Utah; penetrating the mining camps, where godlessness and anarchy reigned supreme, appealing to the consciences of desperate men and reminding them of home and mother. Still later we find him the apostle of Alaska, sailing away into wintry seas to brave the forces of lawlessness in their farthest stronghold and to save a simple race from extinction. He roused the Church to a sense of her responsibility, and shamed the general government into making provision for the defense of its helpless wards. Finally, true to the spirit of his alma mater, he invited a union of Churches for the redemption of that remote principality, and said of the Catholic priest whom he found engaged in the same holy service, "My heart went out to him as to a brother." For the Church of his own allegiances, Sheldon Jackson accepted the region most inhospitable, and planted the standard of the cross where the northern-most point of the Republic looks out on the bleak and lonely prospects of the Arctic seas. "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

THE DISTRICT

OF ALASKA.



To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of

Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D. I, *James Sheakley* Governor of the District of Alaska,
by the authority in me vested by the Constitution and Laws thereof, do hereby

APPOINT AND COMMISSION

Him, the said Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D., a Commissioner to represent the Territory of Alaska, at the International Exposition now being held in the City of Mexico, under the laws of the District, and I authorize him to discharge, according to law, the duties of said office, and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereto appertaining, for the term of the duration of the said Exposition;



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the District of Alaska. Done at Sitka

this *ninth* day of *October* in the year of our

Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and *ninety six*

James Sheakley
Governor of the District of Alaska.

By the Governor:

Charles D. Rogers

Secretary of State.

Copy

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To the Marshal of said District, or to his Deputy, Greeting,

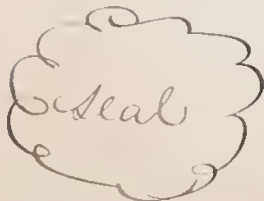
You are hereby commanded to Subpoena

Dr Sheldon Jackson

to be and appear in said Court at *Sitka* in said
District forthwith on *the 5th* day of *May* 1885
at 12 o'clock, *—* M. then and there to testify on behalf of the
United States; ^{*before the Grand Jury*} and not to depart the Court without leave
thereof, or of the District Attorney. And hereof fail not, and
have you then and there this writ with your doings endorsed
thereon.

Witness the Judge of said District Court
and the seal of said Court hereunto
affixed this *2nd* day of *March*
A. D. 1885

(Signed) *Andrew T. Lewis*
CLERK.



DISTRICT COURT

SUBPENA

—FOR THE—

UNITED STATES.

Returned and Filed.

Clerk.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To the Marshal of said District, or to his Deputy, Greeting,

You are hereby commanded to Subpoena

Sheldon Jackson, J.D.,

to be and appear in said Court at Sitka in said

District forthwith on 1st day of June 1885

at 10 o'clock, A. M. then and there to testify on behalf of the United States, ^{before the grand jury} and not to depart the Court without leave thereof, or of the District Attorney. And hereof fail not, and have you then and there this writ with your doings endorsed thereon.

Witness the Judge of said District Court
and the seal of said Court hereunto
affixed this 1st day of June
A. D. 1885

Andrew D. Lewis
CLERK.

DISTRICT COURT.

S U B P Æ N A

—FOR THE—

UNITED STATES.

Returned and Filed.

Clerk.

Oct 5. 1885

In the District Court of the United States for
the District of Alaska.

At a Term thereof begun and held at Sitka,
(May Term) on the 5th day of October, 1885.

Present; the Honorable Edward S. Dawson,
Judge, the following order was made and entered
of record, to wit:

In the United States District Court for
The District of Alaska.

The United States }
vs } On Indictment
Sheldon Jackson } for Obstructing
Public Road
On Indictments No 19, 20, 21

In these causes the Indictments are set aside & defendants bail exonerated upon motion of the United States District Attorney, made for the reason that the Indictments are, neither of them, endorsed "A True Bill" & such endorsement signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury, as required by Sec. 6 Ch. 7 page 348, & applied by Sec 115 Ch X page 353, Criminal Code of Oregon, upon Sec 715 Ch X page 445 of which said Indictments are founded, & which omission has been held by the Court as sufficient ground for dismissal in Case No 18.

And the District Attorney asks to have it spread upon the record that he will not, of his own motion, nor, unless required to act upon the complaint of some party who

shall feel aggrieved by the alleged obstruction,
take further action in the premises, for the reasons,

1st - That the Code of Oregon, Sec 5 Ch I page
461 provides, in express terms, that offenses defined
in section 715, (under which these Indictments are
found), shall be subject to the jurisdiction of
Justices of the Peace, whose authority is con-
ferred on U.S. Commissioners in this District,
under Section 5 of the Organic Act.

2^d That the known & well defined facts
which constitute the alleged offense are not such
as, in his opinion, would warrant a conviction
by a trial jury - the obstruction in one case being
purely technical, & not supported by reason for its
application, & in the others an alteration having
been made which comes within the spirit of the
Oregon law, (its letter not being capable of being
applied for want of County Court machinery), in
that it not only does not "materially increase the
distance, to the injury of the public" but in fact is
in all respects, "equal to the old for the convenience
of travellers," & will be, when completed, superior.

Which request is granted
Edward J. Dunne
District Judge

The United States of America.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA, ss.

I, A. T. Lewis, Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an order of Court made on 5th day of October 1885 of the May Term Hon Edward J. Dawne Judge has been by me compared with the original and that it is a correct transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original, as the same appears of record on the Journal at my office and in my custody.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Sitka in said District this 5th day of October 1885

Andrew T. Lewis
Clerk.

By

Record of District
Court of Alaska
Setting aside Judic-
ments.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

BUFFALO · NEW YORK · A · D · 1901



The Directors,
on the recommendation of the
Superior Jury of Awards, confer this

COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMA

upon *Sheldon Jackson, U.S. Dept. of the Interior Exhibit*
for *Valuable Services.*

John G. Millam
President.

Edwin Fleming
Secretary.



W. S. Buchanan
Director General.

Nevy S. Fritchett
Superintendent of Awards.

RAPHAEL BECH DEL

CSA

United States



of America.

Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1898

I. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Secretary of the Interior,

hereby certify that Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, is an officer of the Office of Education, one of the Bureaus of the Department of the Interior, and as such is authorized to use the Telegraph lines at Government rates for official business.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, the day and year first above written.



C. N. Bliss
Secretary of the Interior.

Passes for A'ra's
book.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

MANAGING EDITOR

"Presbyterian Home Missions."

MISSION HOUSE,

No. 23 Centre Street,

NEW YORK.

*Superintendent of
Indian Missions.*

COUNTERSIGNED

C. K. Lord
General Passenger Agent

Baltimore & Ohio

RAILROAD COMPANY

Pass

Rev. T. Jackson

From

Chicago

to

Washington

Account

Complimentary

Good for One Trip only until

Dec 31

1884, unless otherwise ordered

When countersigned by C. K. LORD

444

Wm. Gaud
Vice-President.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

The person accepting this Pass assumes all risks of accidents, and expressly agrees that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company shall not be liable under any circumstances, whether of negligence by their Agents or otherwise, for any injury to the person, or for any loss or injury to the property of the person using this Pass.

If presented by any other person than the individual named thereon the Conductor will take up this Pass and collect regular fare.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Apr 12 1886.

Pass *Rev Sheldon Jackson*
From *Albuquerque*
To *Kansas City*
Account *Comp*

Good for One Trip Only, until _____ 1886.

R. T.
No. 0116S

G. C. M. H. Taylor
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Expires Dec. 31, 1886, unless otherwise ordered.

CONDITIONS.

This ticket is not transferable, and is void if any alteration, addition or erasure is made upon it.

If presented by any other than the person named hereon, the Conductor will take up this ticket, and collect full fare.

The person accepting and using this ticket, in consideration of receiving the same, voluntarily assumes all risk of accidents and damages, and expressly agrees that the ATCHISON, TOPIKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY shall not be regarded as a common carrier, nor as liable to him for any injury to his person, or any loss or damage to his baggage, which may occur while using this ticket, whether caused by the negligence of the Company's agents or otherwise.

Not good unless signed in ink by the person named in the Ticket.

Conductor will refuse to honor this ticket unless signed as stated; and in case of doubt as to identity, he will require the holder to sign name on one of the blank lines.

L. Eldon Jackson

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Apr 12 1886.

Pass *Rev Sheldon Jackson*
From *Albuquerque*
To *Kansas City*
Account *Comp*

Good for One Trip Only, until _____ 1886.

R. T. _____
No. 0116S

Geo B Manchester
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Expires Dec. 31, 1886, unless otherwise ordered.

1776

1876

United States
INTERNATIONAL
 Exhibition.
PHILADELPHIA

May 10th

Nov 10th

No. 2903

PRESS TICKET

W. H. Jackson

Representing

Presbyterian, Denver

until Sept. 3^d Col.

David G. Yates

Genl. Manager Dept Admissions

16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

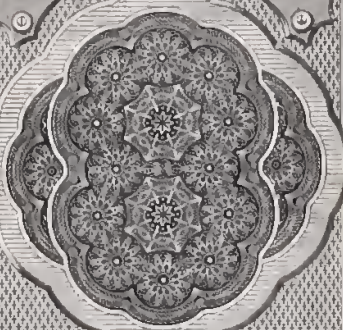
THIS TICKET
ONLY
GOOD FOR ONE
DAILY ADMISSION.
THE HOLDER
WILL
OBTAIN A PASS CHECK
ON LEAVING
THE GROUNDS TO
RETURN.

NOT
TRANSFERABLE

NOT GOOD AFTER
JUNE 1ST
*unless the Regulation
PHOTOGRAPH
of Proper holder
is inserted in
THIS SPACE.*

FORGETTED OR PRESENTED
BY
PROPER OWNER.

NO DUPLICATIONS
ISSUED TO HOSTS



NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION & TRADING CO.



N.A.T. & T. CO.

GOOD ONLY WHEN COUNT SIGNED BY

R. B. Snowden

Pass

From

Account

190

1902

Rev. Sheldon Jackson

U. S. Agent Education

Berths and meals Both included.

Void after

Sept 30 1902, and subject to conditions on back hereof.

Not Good on last trip

No.

829 down.

W. A. Brown
VICE-PRESIDENT.

N.A.T. & T. Co.

CONDITIONS.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

The person accepting this free ticket assumes all risk of accidents, and expressly agrees that the company shall not be liable under any circumstances, whether of negligence by their agents or otherwise, for any injury to the person or for any loss or injury to the property of the passenger using this ticket, and he agrees that as for him he will not consider the company as common carriers or liable to him as such.

If presented by any other person than the individual named thereon the purser will take up this ticket and collect fare. This free ticket may be revoked by the company at any time.

I accept the above conditions:

Not good unless signed in ink by the person named on the face.

❁ FELLOW'S TICKET ❁

..For 1899..

This certifies that *Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D.*

— Vice-President —

is entitled to all the privileges and publications of *THE ALASKA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY* for the current year unless otherwise ordered.

363

Arthur C. Jackson
President.

The objects of this Society shall be, to encourage Geographical exploration and discovery; to disseminate Geographical information, by discussion, lectures and publications; to establish in such cities as may be deemed advisable, for the benefit of commerce, navigation and the great industrial, educational and material interests of Alaska and the islands and countries of the Pacific, headquarters and museums where the most recent and accurate information can be obtained relating to every part of the world; to accumulate a library of the best books on Geography, History and Statistics; to make a collection of the best Maps, Charts and Photographs, and to carry on correspondence with Societies and Individuals whose work includes or is connected with Geography.

Both Ladies and Gentlemen may become Fellows of the Society.

The Entrance Fee for Fellows shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00), the Annual Dues One Dollar (\$1.00), Life Fellowship Ten Dollars (\$10.00) with no annual dues, Honorary Life Fellowship One Hundred Dollars

Fellows who are accepted prior to January 1, 1900, shall not be required to pay the entrance fee.

No Fellow shall be entitled to vote or to enjoy the privileges of the Society while in arrears.

Honorary members are not required to make any payments.

❁ FELLOW'S TICKET ❁

..For 1899..

This certifies that *Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D.*

— Vice-President —

is entitled to all the privileges and publications of *THE ALASKA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY* for the current year unless otherwise ordered.

363

Arthur C. Jackson
President.

The objects of this Society shall be, to encourage Geographical exploration and discovery; to disseminate Geographical information, by discussion, lectures and publications; to establish in such cities as may be deemed advisable, for the benefit of commerce, navigation and the great industrial, educational and material interests of Alaska and the Islands and countries of the Pacific, headquarters and museums where the most recent and accurate information can be obtained relating to every part of the world; to accumulate a library of the best books on Geography, History and Statistics; to make a collection of the best Maps, Charts and Photographs, and to carry on correspondence with Societies and Individuals whose work includes or is connected with Geography.

Both Ladies and Gentlemen may become Fellows of the Society.

The Entrance Fee for Fellows shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00), the Annual Dues One Dollar (\$1.00), Life Fellowship Ten Dollars (\$10.00) with no annual dues, Honorary Life Fellowship One Hundred Dollars

Fellows who are accepted prior to January 1, 1900, shall not be required to pay the entrance fee.

No Fellow shall be entitled to vote or to enjoy the privileges of the Society while in arrears.

Honorary members are not required to make any payments.

Of the United States District Court in and for
the District of Alaska.

May term A.D. 1885.

United States

vs.
Sheldon Jackson.

} Indictment.

Sheldon Jackson is accused by the Grand
Jury of the United States District of Alaska by
this indictment of the crime of obstructing
a road or highway committed as follows
The said Sheldon Jackson, did on or about
the first day of May A.D. 1885 in the United
States District aforesaid unlawfully
illegally willfully maliciously and with
malice obstruct a certain road commencing
at the beach in the Town of Sitka and
extending to the Public Grave Yard and
Sudiana river by erecting thereon and in
the ground tract thereof a certain fence
contrary to the Statute in such cases made
and provided and in violation of
Section 715 Chapter 10 of the General Laws
of the said State of Alaska in an
Act of Congress entitled an Act providing

A Civil Government in Alaska adopted
May 17th A.D. 1882.

Filed at Sitka in the District of Alaska
this second day of June A.D. 1885.

O. W. Luskett
United States District Attorney
District of Alaska

W. W. Fuller
Foreman of the Grand Jury

It is ordered that a bench warrant do issue
and that the defendant be admitted to
bail in the sum of \$500⁰⁰ and in default
of bail that he be committed to the common
Jail at Sitka, Alaska

Ward McAllister

District Judge of Alaska

I hereby Certify that the foregoing
is a true copy of the Indictment
filed on the 3rd day of June
1885 against Sheldon Jackson

Andrew P. Lewis

No 18
United States
is
Shelden Jackson.

J. B. Fuller
C. J. Jones
M. Connelly
Edmo. Beaumont

Indictment
Writs Bill.

W. S. Webster
David Astorman
C. J. Harris
John Prior
Eliak Tolisbook

Witnesses
Lieut Geo Barnett
A. J. Davis
W. M. Cannon
W. Sisiagou
N. Schmitkoff
A. Lamiuff
J. Mehen

John Loranoff
J. Burnoff
John Haley
A. Larianoff
P. Kucharanoff
N. Haley
P. Whittenbiller
J. E. McFarland
Edmond de Troff
Geo. Wornall
& Pillsbury
John Hamilton
Eugene Becker
J. Deane

Witnesses
Grant Jones
St. Louis
1855

Witness
J. Jones
C. Jones

Copy

In the United States District Court in and for the District of Alaska.

May term A.D. 1885.

United States }
vs } Indictment
Sheldon Jackson }

Sheldon Jackson is accused by the Grand Jury of the United States District of Alaska by this indictment of the crime of obstructing a road or highway committed as follows. He said Sheldon Jackson, did on or about the first day of May A.D. 1885 in the United States District aforesaid unlawfully illegally willfully maliciously and with malice obstruct a certain road commencing at the beach in the Town of Sitka and extending to the Public Grounds by erecting thereon, and in the gravel track thereof a covered walk across said road contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided and in violation of Section 5 Chapter 10 of the General Laws of Oregon made applicable in the United States District of Alaska in an act of Congress entitled an act providing a Civil Government in Alaska approved

May 2^d A.D. 885

Dated at Sitka in the District of Alaska
this second day of June A.D. 885

O. W. Barrett

United States District Attorney.

District of Alaska

C. N. Fuller.

Treasurer of the Fraud, etc.

It is ordered that a Return Warrant do issue
and that the Defendant be admitted to
Bail in the sum of \$500⁰⁰ and in default
of bail that he be committed to the Command
Jail at Sitka, Alaska

Ward McAllister
District Judge of
Alaska

No. 19.
United States
Selden Jackson

W. C. Smith
C. S. Jones
M. Tunnally
Edmond Beaumont
W. S. Meister
David L. Kermond
R. J. Harris
John Prior
Elihu Folliott
John Danuoff
J. Thurmont
John Baker
W. Laminoff
P. Kacharovoff
W. Baker
C. W. Hutterkeller
J. E. M. Farlaunt
Edw. de Goff
Geo. Howell
R. Lillymoor
John Kunkler
Chester
A. Dixon.

Indictment.
W. S. Bilt
Witnesses.
Geo. Barnes
A. J. Davis
D. M. Linnow
T. O. Siagon
W. Schimokoff
A. Lacinaoff
J. Usher

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the indictment filed June 30 1885 against Selden Jackson and of the same
Andromeda P. Smith
Clerk

Sat. 2
In the United States District Court in
and for the District of Alaska

May term A.D. 1888.

United States
vs.
Skeldew Jackson } Indictment

Skeldew Jackson is accused by the Grand
Jury of the United States District of Alaska by this
indictment of the crime of obstructing a road or
highway committed as follows the said Skeldew
Jackson, did on or about the first day of May
A.D. 1888 in the United States District aforesaid
unlawfully illegally willfully maliciously
and with malice obstruct, ascertain road or
highway known as the Old Russian Road,
and more particularly known as Quered
Street by erecting thereon a line of posts
consisting of fifty, or more contrary to the
statute in such cases made and provided,
and in violation of Section 715 Chapter 10
of the General Laws of Oregon made applicable
in the United States District of Alaska in
an act of Congress entitled, an act providing
a civil Government in Alaska
at or about May 1st A.D. 88.

Given at Sitka in the District of Alaska this
second day of June A.D. 1885.

C. W. Haskett
United States District Attorney
District of Alaska.

W. O. Fuller
Foreman of the Grand Jury

It is ordered that a Return warrant do
issue and that the Defendant be admitted
to Bail in the sum of \$500, and in
default of bail that he be committed
to the Common Jail, at Sitka, Alaska

Hard McAllister

District Judge of
Alaska

No 20.

United States
vs
Shelden Jackson

W. B. Fuller.
S. S. Jones
M. Canfield
Edw. Hammond
W. T. Webster

Indictment

A True Bill

Witnesses.

Genl. Geo. Burnett
A. J. Davis
D. McKimman
W. S. Siagoed.
W. Schimatoff
A. Larionoff
J. Ussien

David Ackerman
A. J. Harris
John Prior
Eliot's Foliohworth
John Larionoff
F. Oshornoff
John Treasley
A. Larionoff
P. Luchanoff
W. Haley
P. Wittenbiller
J. E. McFarland
Edw. de Entz
Geo. Kimmel
D. Holliswood
John Paulson
Chas. Becker
W. Deane

I. Shumley Clerk that the
forgoing is a true copy
of the indictment found
in open Court June 3rd 1855
against Shelden Jackson
Assistant U. States
Clerk

This is open Court and return filed
Grand Jury this 3rd day of June 1855

Andrew S. Lewis
Clerk

Copy
L

In the United States District Court in and for
the District of Alaska

May term A.D. 1885

United States

vs
Sheldon Jackson

} Indictment

Sheldon Jackson is accused by the Grand Jury
of the United States District of Alaska in
indictment of the crime of obstructing a
road or highway committed as follows,
The said Sheldon Jackson did see or about
the first day of May A.D. 1885 in the United States
District above and unlawfully, maliciously
maliciously and with malice obstruct at
certain road commencing at the beach in
the Town of Sitka and extending to the Public
Grave Yard the erection thereon and in the
grave tract thereof a wagon shed, or
building contrary to the statute in such
cases made and provided and in violation
of Section 715 Chapter 10 of the General Laws
of Congress made applicable in the United
States District of Alaska by an Act of
Congress entitled an act providing a
Civil Government in Alaska, approved

May 17 A.D. 885

Dated at Sitka in the District of Alaska
this Second day of June A.D. 885.

W. Haskett

United States District Attorney.

District of Alaska.

W. D. Fuller
Foreman of the Grand Jury

This, ordered that a Bench Warrant do
issue and that the defendant be
admitted to Bail in the sum of \$500
and in default of bail that he be
committed to the Common Jail at
Sitka Alaska.

Ward McAllister

District Judge
of Alaska

I hereby certify that the foregoing
is a true copy of the Indictment filed
on the 3rd

N. B. Fuller
C. F. Jones
M. Connelly
David Flaumery
W. D. Webster

14 No 21
United States
vs

David Ackerman
R. J. Harris
John Prior
Eliot Tolshook
John Larunioff
F. Garuoff
John Haley
A. Larunioff
P. Kasharavoff
N. Haley
O. Whittenkiller
J. E. McFarland
Eduard des Groff
Geo Howell
E. Hollywood
John Heuland
Chas Decker
R. A. Coover

Speldor Jackson
Indictment.
A True Bill.
Witnesses
Leut Geo. Barnett
A. J. Davis
A. M. Kucisow
N. Sipiagow
N. Schmatoff
A. Larunioff
S. Usken

I hereby Certify that the foregoing
is a true copy of the indictment
against Sheldon Jackson filed
in open Court on the 3rd
day of June 1885
Andrew J. Davis
Clerk

Filed in Court's records
June 10th 1885
Andrew J. Davis
Clerk

United States of America
District of Alaska

To the United States
Marshal or any of his deputies
Greeting.

An order having been made
by me that Sheldon Jackson be
required to enter into additional
bond in the Cases of the United
States vs Sheldon Jackson pending
in the United States District
Court of the District of Alaska

Now therefore you are
herby Commaned to arrest
said Sheldon Jackson and bring
him before me forthwith to be
dealt with according to law,
Dated At Sitka Alaska Aug
20 1885

Ward McAllister
District Judge
for Alaska

United States of America

District of Alaska

I M. C. Hellyer United States
Marshal in and for the District
of Alaska hereby Certify and return
that the within warrant came
into my hands for service on
the 20th day of August A. D. 1885
and on the same day I served
within named Sheldon Jackson
and now have his body in
Court

M. C. Hellyer

U. S. Marshal

By James Sullivan

Deputy U. S. Marshal

(Copy)

In the District Court of the United States for the District
of Alaska.

At a term thereof begun and held at Sitka, (May Term) on
the 5th day of October, 1885.

Present: the Honorable Edward J. Dawne, Judge, the following
order was made and entered of record, to wit:

Alaska.

The United States

vs

Sheldon Jackson.

On Indictment for Obstructing Public
Road.

On Indictments No. 19, 20 21.

In these causes the Indictments are set aside and defendant's bail exonerated upon motion of the United States District Attorney for the reason that the Indictments are, neither of them endorsed "A True Bill" and such endorsement signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury, as required by Sec. 6, Ch. 7, page 348, and applied by Sec. 115, Ch. X., page 355, Criminal Code of Oregon, upon Sec. 715, Ch. X, page 445 of which said Indictments are founded, and which omission has been held by the court as sufficient ground for dismissal in Case No. 18.

And the District Attorney asks to have it spread upon the record that he will not, of his own motion, nor, unless required to act upon the complaint of some party who shall feel aggrieved by the alleged obstruction, take further action in the premises, for the reasons

1st. That the Code of Oregon, Sec. 5, Ch. I, page 461 provides in express terms, that offenses defined in Section 715, under which these Indictments are found), shall be subject to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, whose authority is conferred on United

States Commissioners in this District, under Section 5 of the Organic Act.

2nd. That the known and well defined facts which constitute the alleged offense are not such as, in his opinion, would warrant a conviction by a trial jury-- the obstruction in one case being purely technical and not supported by reason for its application, and in the others an alteration having been made which comes within the spirit of the Oregon law? (it's letter not being capable of being applied for want of County Court machinery), in that it not only does not "materially increase the distance, to the injury of the public" but in fact is in all respects "equal to the old for the convenience of travellers", and will be when completed, superior.

Which request is granted.

(Signed) Edward J. Dawne,

District Judge.

The United States of America.

District of Alaska. s. s.

I, Andrew T. Lewis, Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an order of Court made on 5th day of October, 1885, of the May Term, Hon. Edward J. Dawne, Judge, has been by me compared with the original and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original, as the same appears of record on the Journal in my office and in my custody.

(Seal of Court.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed the seal of said
Court at Sitka in said District this
5th day of October, 1885.

Andrew T. Lewis,

Clerk.

1

Report on Education in Alaska. 1893-94

During the winter of 1893-94 Mr. Lopp had the assistance of three Siberian herders. While their help was essential, they were far from satisfactory. They possess so passionate, obstinate, jealous, and conceited a temper that Mr. Lopp wished them back in Siberia. One became so un-subordinate that in February he was discharged. Upon one occasion, becoming angry because a ~~rod~~ ~~was~~ lay down in his harness and refused to rise, he jumped upon its head and stamped it to death. During the season several of the sled deer were killed by the cruel treatment of the Siberian drivers. It has also since been ascertained that they were accustomed to kill and eat deer from the herd on the sly when out herding.

The Siberian herders were employed at the beginning of this enterprise, not because they were considered the best but because they were nearby, and were the only ones that could be had at the time. It was realized from the first that if the Alaskan Eskimos were to be taught the management and care of the reindeer, it was important that they should have the benefit of the most intelligent instructors and of the most improved methods that were in use. By universal consent it is admitted that the Lapps of northern Europe, because of their superior intelligence (nearly all of them being able to read and write, and some of them being acquainted with several languages), are much superior to the Samoyed deer men of northern Europe and Asia and the barbarous deer men of northeastern Siberia. x x x x x

Report on Education² in Alaska. 1894-95

x x x x in 1893, when it was ascertained that the herd at Port Clarence had safely passed its first winter (thus assuring its permanence), I at once set about securing herders from Lapland. There being no public funds available to meet the expense of sending an agent to Norway, in order to secure skilled Lapp herders, I had recourse again to the private benefactions of friends of the enterprise, and \$1,000 was contributed.

Mr. William A. Kjeslmann, of Madison, Wis., was selected as superintendent of the Teller Reindeer Station and sent to Lapland for herders. He sailed from New York City February 21, and landed upon his return May 12, 1894, having with him seven men, their wives and children, making sixteen souls in all. This was the first colony of Lapps ever brought to the United States. They reached the Teller Reindeer Station safely on July 29, having travelled over 12,500 miles. Upon reaching the station Mr. Kjeslman took charge, relieving Mr. W. T. Lopp, who desired to return to the mission work at Cape Prince of Wales.

x x x x x
This experience of the past year has demonstrated the wisdom of procuring Lapp herders. Their greater intelligence, skill and gentleness x x x have greatly promoted the welfare of the herd.

Report on Education in ³ Alaska 1896-97

and

Report on Education in Alaska, 1897-98

Tell

1st of the relief of the whalers caught in the ice at Point Barrow by an expedition under Lt. Jarvis, R. A. S. and Mr. Wm. T. Lopp, which drove a large herd of reindeer (using Esquimo herders) across country from Cape Prince of Wales to Point Barrow.

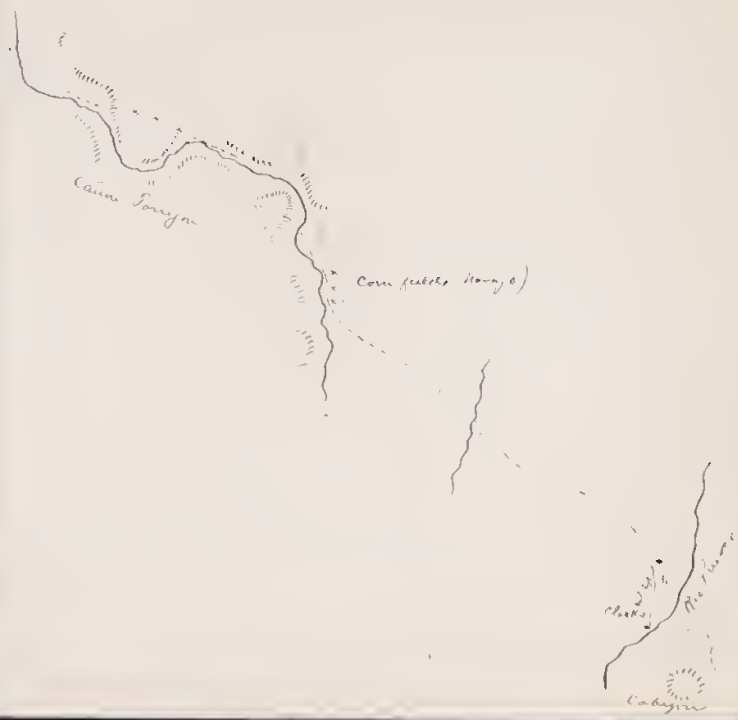
2nd of the expedition to Lapland in the winter of 1897-98 to procure trained reindeer and drivers, primarily for the relief of miners in the Yukon Valley. This expedition was under the War Department and it was the blundering of that department that caused the effort to end in almost complete failure when the end of it was nearly in sight. Six hundred deer and 113 Lapp, Norwegian and Finn herders were secured in Norway by Dr. Jackson, Mr. Kjellman and Lt. Devore, U. S. A. in mid-winter and brought to Seattle, via New York, with the loss of only one deer. By the time Alaska was reached, however, over half the deer had died.

first night of [unclear] in [unclear]

High broad second plateau
continental shelf

Plateau

an camp-hay way bet clarks
and first river, about 20 mi
from either place



Annie Hall daughter -

Mr Caroline Hall. Javan Hall
Sheriff of Lewis Co. Wash Terr. 1866 -

Mr Hall had built a boat to run from Portland
up the Cowlitz River Lewis Co. Was speaking
to Gen Morgan (who hoisted the flag at the
time of transfer at Sitka & afterwards went
back to Ohio & died (not sure about Morgan))
About building the ship & Gen Morgan
was very much interested & said Here Sheriff
allow me to present you a flag for your boat.

Gen Morgan went from San Francisco to Alaska
On his return got off at Victoria & went overland
across Washington Terr to Portland & on his
way over met Mr Hall & gave him the flag
for his new boat. For some reason could
not get proper life preservers on board & the
Custom House Officers from political jealousy
threatened him if he did not conform to the
law with his life preservers he would seize
the boat. Mr Hall sent to San Francisco
but failed to get them. & the Custom Officer
seized the boat. When the boat was seized
one of his men called to him to save his flag
which he did. After getting ashore he
sent it to Miss Caroline Davis his affianced
wife.

History of the flag presented through Dr
Weldon Jackson to the Museum of the
Society of Natural History + Ethnology
Sitka Alaska 1896

Gen Morgan said, This is the flag that
was hoisted by the United States at Sitka
when the Country was turned over by Russia
& value it very highly, for I have great expect-
tations of Alaska - It was a ship's flag
& has a mark upon it - First American
Flag ever hoisted upon Alaskan soil
Mrs Holt has had it 27 years - She
has been keeping it, with the hope of having
the honor of returning it to Alaska to be
kept as a memento of the transfer

Original Flag Sitka

DR. SHELDON JACKSON'S GIFT.

BY PRESIDENT JOHN EATON.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson's gift of fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of a Christian college in Utah has surprised many, and the question is so often asked how a hard-worked home missionary can have money to give for such a purpose, that, as one somewhat informed in the matter, I may say in the first place that the Doctor has the heart to do it. It is true that he lived on the small salary of a home missionary, and that he and his family have experienced many of the pioneer hardships. For years he traveled from Mexico to the Dakotas, establishing churches and schools. He never spared himself labor, and always lived within his means, and carefully invested his small savings. These early labors have been forgotten amid his manifold trials and efforts for education in Alaska, and the saving of its people during the last seventeen years. He has had little time to look after his investments, but has had no lack of good sense in directing them. Meantime his parents, and the parents of his wife, a thrifty and consecrated people, have died and left their estates to their children; he and his family have received their share. He is one that believes in practicing what you preach. What he is and what he has, he believes belongs to the Master. The first Presbyterian missionary in Utah, he has kept in mind the strategical importance of Salt Lake City for all religious and uplifting work, for Utah and the country, and has finally made the offer to aid in founding a college there, not out of a superabundance of wealth, but naming an amount it will be possible for him and his family to spare and yet have enough out of his moderate income and earnings for a reasonable support devoid of luxuries. If his example could be followed by those in possession of large incomes, or large wealth, no treasury of the Lord would be empty. Every good cause would have means for its prosecution for the service of man and the honor of his Maker. Are there not others ready to take the same view of the uses of wealth, and complete the endowment of this college? *March 1896*

WASHINGTON, D. C. *Thos. and Presbytery*

tered into the authority of the report is regarded at Pekin, nor is it stated what steps will be taken at the capital to bring the deer under the same terms. *Chicago, Ill. Territory, March 10. 1898*

Reindeer For
Alaska.

The reindeer which Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Lieutenant Devore went to Scandinavia to purchase in order to carry supplies for starving

miners on the Yukon, passed through Chicago last week. But the military authorities now conclude that a relief expedition will be unnecessary. Fortunately the apprehensions of a famine have not been realized. Late authentic accounts show that the situation is not so desperate as it appeared early in December. There will be no disposition to blame the government for having taken precautions to prevent starvation of those who have had to spend the winter in that inhospitable region. If the distress had been as great as was feared at the time, and had the government not acted promptly, it would have been blameworthy. As it is, the supplies can easily be utilized, and the reindeer can be sold for use in Alaska. General Alger, war secretary, thinks they can be disposed of at prices that will repay the government for its investment in these fleet animals so serviceable in a northern climate. He says he has been offered \$100 each for one hundred of them.

The Washington correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer interviewed Commissioner Harris, of the bureau of education, relative to the damaging charges against Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and the commissioner defends his agent in the following astonishing language:

"Dr. Jackson, he says, is far remote from the southeastern part of the territory where the dispatch originated, and seldom visits that section. The department had received a number of complaints against Dr. Jackson, but when investigated it was shown that they were prompted by the evil class. The doctor, he said, had been rather strict in his interpretation of the prohibition law, and in that way had incurred the enmity of the lower class. Referring to the telegram, he said that he did not think the grand jury ever made such a report."

Seattle Wash
If this statement discloses the character of the commissioner's information about Alaska and Alaskan affairs, it is obvious that he has much to learn. An important part of the grievance against Jackson is a fact Dr. Harris offers in his defense, and that is that he seldom visits the southeastern part of Alaska. Dr. Jackson has had nothing to do with the enforcement of the prohibition law, and the "evil class" of Alaska has had no need to concern itself about his attitude or opinions on abstract moral questions foreign to the performance of his duties, which are the education of Alaskan children. It is, besides, a great deal for Dr. Harris to assume that the prejudices of the "evil class" have been fomented by a man like ex-Gov. Swineford, foreman of the grand jury that attacked the Alaska educational agent, and by ex-Gov. Knapp, of Seattle, who is known to sympathize with the effort to remove Jackson.

June 15, 1899
The causes of complaint against Jackson have been accumulating for many years. They rest largely upon his chronic neglect of his duties. He spends only a small part of his time in Alaska, where he belongs, and a great part of it in Washington, where he does not belong. Dr. Jackson has apparently considered it far more important to educate the commissioner up to a high notion of his own worth and abilities than to educate the ignorant Indians of the north into a proper conception of their own capacities for civilization. As long ago as 1892 Gov. Knapp called official attention to the neglected condition of the unfortunate Indian children, and to the deplorable situation generally of the Alaskan schools, and succeeding officials, impressed with the defects of the system and the inefficiency of its administration, have been able to make few improvements.

If Dr. Harris will cause independent investigation to be made of the educational needs of Alaska, and will secure his information through other channels than Dr. Jackson, he will doubtless acquire an entirely revised opinion of the rights and wrongs of the present controversy.

Post Intelligencer

Jacoma Selzer
Alaskans After Jackson.

June 18, 1899
Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who draws a salary from the United States government as supervisor of education in Alaska, is the subject of serious charges, made by the United States grand jury of that territory. Mr. Jackson has been a prominent figure before the public at various times during the past two years, on account of his hobby, the exportation and breeding of reindeer in Alaska. Just in what way Dr. Jackson's reindeer schemes were connected with the course of education, unless it was to serve as an object lesson in teaching the natives to prefer reindeer meat to overripe fish as an article of food, is not clear.

Dr. Jackson came into special prominence about two years ago when the Portland and Seattle papers set on foot the scheme by which the government was induced to appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of miners in the Klondike, whom it was alleged were starving. Dr. Jackson's part in the comic opera relief work which followed was of value only in one direction, that it served to detract public attention to the most comical features of the work, such as the contract of Alger with the managers of the Steam Snow and Ice train to convey relief goods over the hills and hummocks of Alaska for the relief of the alleged starving miners, who were paying a dollar a drink for poor whisky and for other necessaries of life in proportion.

Dr. Jackson's reindeer scheme, however, occupied the front of the stage. Emissaries were sent to Lapland, where reindeer and moss with which to feed them were purchased, Lapland grooms and coachmen secured, a steamer chartered, and after the experiment of dehorning some of the reindeer had been tried, away they sailed for this country. Special trains were chartered and Jackson's precious and costly herd was whirled across the continent. The supply of moss began to give out and the deer began to die.

Finally, after many hard trials, and tribulations, a small percentage of the original herd was landed in Alaska, and then the real trouble began. The few re-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children, while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 25c a bottle.

DEPUTIES WATCH THE BIRDS

Fox Island Residents Are Commissioned to Protect the Mongolian Pheasants.

Deputy State Game Warden A. D. Boardman and County Sheriff A. U. Mills went to Fox Island yesterday in company with Frank Alling to investigate the ruthless slaughter of Mongolian pheasants with which the island had been stocked by Mr. Alling. The two officials found evidence that two men, who have since left the county, slaughtered a number of the pheasants, and to prevent a repetition of the offense Sheriff Mills appointed a number of deputies, who were authorized to arrest anyone found killing the birds.

It was found a number of the pheasants had been frightened off the island by dogs and had taken refuge on the mainland. This is regarded by both officials and by Mr. Alling as a favorable circumstance, as it extends the country over which the birds are distributed.

Mr. Alling began stocking Fox Island two years ago and has since that time